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The Bombay Gazet

No. 4,683. New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WATSON—January 7th, at Jail Road, the wife of Mr. James Watson, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

PEELE.—At Raneegunge, on the 25th December, the wife of A. J. Peele, Esq. of a daughter.

GREENWAY.—At Calcutta, on the 25th December, the wife of Frederick Greenway, Esq., of a son.

IRVINE.—At Benares, on the 27th December, the wife of Captain Irvine, late 24th Regiment, N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JACOB—KUSEL. At Calcutta, on the 23rd December, by the Revd. A. A. Ezriel, Charles Jacob, Esq., Merchant of Fyzabad, to Miss Leah Kusel, of Liverpool.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—At Landour, on the 14th December, Mrs. A. W. Johnson, of a son.

DAVIDSON—At Lucknow, on the 29th December, the wife of Lieutenant T. R. Davidson, 18th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

WATERFIELD—At Barrackpore, on the 27th December, the wife of Lieutenant H. G. Waterfield, Adjutant, 40th N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

OWEN—At Allahabad, on the 31st December, Arabella, the dearly beloved wife of Captain Arthur W. Owen, Executive Engineer, aged 32 years.

SMITH—At Roorkee, on the 29th December, suddenly of disease of the heart, Sarah, the beloved wife of William Smith, Esq. Quarter Master H. M.'s 1st Battalion 20th Regiment, aged 45.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE new iron Clipper ship "STALWART," 1220 tons, A. 1. for 20 years, W. CRAWFORD, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about 1st February. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine ship COLEROON, 804 Tons register, A 1 for 13 years, has superior accommodation for passengers and will have quick despatch. For passage apply to Captain DUNCAN, on board, or to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail the first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, GEO. J. HARLEY, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain HARLEY on board, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR JEDDAH AND [illegible]

THE fast sailing Ships MUCKEY and MARIA GREY, will sail for the above ports about the 1st February, calling at Aden, should sufficient inducement offer for Freight only, and further particulars, apply to MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN. H. H. the Nizam's Ships Agency, Turkish Consulate, Mahomedan Ali Khan Street.

MAHOMED TUKEY.
For Ali Mahomed Khan.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 Tons, 130 H. P. Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice.

The exact hour at which the steamer will be despatched will be given in future Advertisements two days before departure.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th December 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co's Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including [illegible] ward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8.5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BURMAH, 1,040 Tons, 200 H. P. Captain G. BEYTS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, at Noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Sudasheogur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavasjee's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per *Trenton*, WALKER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain WALKER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th December 1863.

NOTICES.

WANTED A COMPETENT READER for this Office. None but those well acquainted with the duties need apply.

THE KITS left at the Cambridge Hotel will be sold if not removed before the 17th instant.

6th January 1864. THOS. GAYNOR.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to No. 9, Rampart Row.

FREDERICK C. MARVAL,
Bill and Share Broker.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of any Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS held on the 23rd instant, it was resolved that a Call of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) per share be made payable at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. on or before the 15th January 1864.

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

24th December 1863.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—With reference to previous notice dated 8th October last, holders of shares in this Company, on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per Share has not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the said Call be not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th of January 1864, all such shares, on which the said Call is not paid, will be forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

EQUITY SIDE.—(LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.)

CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE and RUTONBAEE his Wife ... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

FRAMJEE MANOCKJEE ... *Defendant.*

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this Cause and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, all persons claiming to be Creditors of Manockjee Muncherjee Gugrat, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, the intestate in the pleadings named are required either in person or by their Solicitors on or before the 10th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to come in and prove their Claims before me at my Chambers in the Court House, Bombay, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 21st day of December 1863.

G. TAYLOR, Master in Equity.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી બમ્બે મીકાનીકલ બીલડીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

धी बॅबे मेकानीकल बील्डींग कंपनी (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of "The SHAREHOLDERS of The Bombay Mechanic's Building Company, Limited" will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Marine Street, in the Fort of Bombay, THIS DAY, the 9th January 1864, at 3 P.M., when the following business will be brought before the meeting."

1.—The Directors Annual Report, the Balance Sheet and the Auditor's report thereon, will be presented to the Meeting.

2.—The sanction, to the declaration of a Dividend by the Directors, will be asked for.

3.—The election of Directors for the Current year.

4.—The appointment of Auditors for the current year.—

5.—To consider the advisability of insuring the property of the Company for its full present value.

6.—The following Special Resolutions will be proposed:—

1.—"That Regulation 32, of Table B, of Act XIX. of 1857, shall not apply, and the following shall be substituted for it. That 10 (ten) Shareholders, present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum at a general meeting.

2. "That the following provision [illegible] to the Regulations of the Company. The Directors shall [illegible] Shareholders, and other unallotted Shares of the original Capital of the Company, on such terms and to such extent, as to them may seem advisable."

R. H. WEBB SMITH,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 9th instant, for the performance of certain works under the Municipal Commissioners, connected with the Drainage of the Fort of Bombay.

Drawings, specification, and Schedules of quantities may be seen, and full particulars may be ascertained on application to the Engineer to the Municipal Commissioners, at his Office, No. 23, Rampart Row.

Each Tender must be superscribed "Tenders for Drainage Works."

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioners' Office, 2nd Jan. 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Verbal tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M. on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned Works:—

Extending the Khetwady Back Road from 15th Cross Street to Grant Road.

Constructing a Road and drain from Girgaum Back Road to Grant Road.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question, will, in the mean time remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.

R. SIMS,
For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 4th January 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Verbal Tenders will be received at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1864, for the execution by contract of the several new Foras Roads over the Flats, viz.:—

1. Foras Road from the Byculla Bridge towards the Worlee Hill as far as the Circle on the Flats.
2. From the Circle to Sunkur Mahadew's Pagoda, Worlee Hill.
3. From Byculla Bridge to the Elphinstone Road and from thence to Mahim Woods.
4. From Mahaluxmee to the Circle on the Flats.
5. From Tardeo to the Circle and from thence to Parell Road.

The estimated cost of these Works is about five lacks of Rupees (5,00,000.)

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will remain open from the 4th proximo until the day of sale for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent., will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.

C. WHITE, for Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 24th December 1863.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for supplying the Commissariat Department at Colombo, with about 700 tons (of 50 cubic feet nett) of first class Teak Timber, of the following description, and on the Conditions named below.

In Squared Logs or Beams, clean and free from Sap.

100—Tons, or about 100 squared logs, 40 to 50 feet long, 16 × 16, 15 × 14, 14 × 13. 14 × 12. 13 × 12, and upwards.

200—Do. or about 300 logs 30 to 39 feet long, 16 × 15, 15 × 15, 15 × 14, 15 × 13, 14 × 14, 12 × 12, 12 × 11, and upwards.

400—Do. or about 800 logs, 20 to 39 feet long. 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 12 × 12, 12 × 10, and upwards.

The Timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expense to Government beyond the contract price, within the Commissariat Timber yard on the Galle Buck.

The delivery should commence in March next. But tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.

The approximate sizes given above, are understood to be by nett measurement, after allowing for defects. Short lengths of Timber, and Plank of any kind, will not be received.

The Timber is to be measured and paid for by girth measurement, excluding defects, and by the Scales of Hoppus's Measuring Book, nothing under a quarter of an inch being included; allowance to be made in length for split or defective ends, and in girth for sap. Queen's Calliper or freight measurement is not admitted.

As Timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood, that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior Timber be received.

Worm-eaten, sappy, or crooked logs will be at once rejected, and all rejected Timber is to be removed from Government ground by the Contractor without any loss of time.

Measurement is to be made in the Timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the Contractor to superintend and agree upon the measurement, which is to take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no avoidable delay taking place.

Payment will be made for each delivery as soon as possible, not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the measurement.

Tenders for the above stated Teak or a portion thereof which must express the price per ton of 50 cubic feet in sterling under the above conditions, will be received by the Colonial Secretary, marked "Tender for Teak," until 5 o'clock the 5th March 1864.

Penalty Bonds will have to be entered into. Any information required may be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General.

Dpy. Comy. Genl.'s Office,
Colombo, 3rd December, 1863.

W. J. GORMAN,
Actg. D. C.G.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & CO.
Agents for Her Majesty's Ceylon Govt.

NOTICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at half-past 2 P.M., to consider the following Subjects:—

A Gold Currency for India.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on damaged Piece Goods.

The Proposal to ascertain the Periodical Stocks of Piece Goods.

The Railway Terminus Question and to ballot for new Members.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 5th January 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For sale at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1, Oak Lane.

1st October 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage			1854	Rs. 32.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1858	„ 26.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1860	„ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Paulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.

Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)

L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.

Champagne 1858 Vins.

Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.

A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)

Symington and Miller's Port and Shery, [in one Dozen Cases.

Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.

And five do. do. Pints.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	28	„
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra at quality Brand R. Tod and James	35	„
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	28	„
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal	25	„
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal	28	„
BRANDY, fine Old Pale	32	„
Do. do. Brown	32	„

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 20
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ [illegible]
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO LET.—From the 2nd January, 1864, a large Hall and two large Rooms on the third floor with Cookroom on the ground floor, No. 3, Medow Street. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The first and third floors of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

TO LET.—*(From the 1st January to 31st May 1864.)* "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(From the 1st February to 31st May 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, (Limited.) Apply on the premises to BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

25th October, 1863.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, have just received per the *Coloroon* and other Ships, fresh supplies of Galvanised Corrugated Iron.

ALSO,

Galvanised Iron Redging.
„ „ Gutters.
„ „ Water Pipes and fixings.

Also several Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth.

Fire Engines, by Shand and Mason.

Contractors Tools, Bar and Plate Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co., HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnaice.

They also beg to bring to notice, that they hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—This Powder is quite *Harmless to Animal Life*, but is unrivalled in destroying Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*, and sprinkled about the nests of Poultry, it will be found extremely efficacious in exterminating those Insects with which they are usually infested. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, AS IT HAS NO QUALITIES DELETERIOUS TO ANIMAL LIFE.

Sold in Packets and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Take notice—each genuine packet bears the above-named address.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Judged by the immense demand, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in various British Colonies, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A NATIVE MEDICAL MAN IN BOMBAY.

Agiary Lane, Native Town, Bombay, Oct. 2, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent Cough Lozenges do in Pulmonary Diseases. I am a Medical Practitioner in Bombay, and am satisfied with their good effect, and would feel obliged by your sending me the wholesale price for a quantity.

I remain Sir, yours respectfully,
COWASJI RUTTONJI KHARADI.

T. KEATING, Esq.

Sold in Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, by Treacher & Co. (Limited), Druggists.

Agents,—D. CARDNER AND Co. Chemists, Meerut; Messrs. Allen, Barnes and Co. Umballa; [illegible] Meer, and Simla.

FOR SALE.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, containing in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khundalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 6, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

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Subscription, 20 Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.

Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or two Ladies, and one Gentleman.

Ten Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Application for Tickets, with Subscription and Names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 20th of January 1864.

By order of the Ball Committee,
CHAS. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 5, Grant Buildings, Bombay, 26th December.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education, and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or reasoning special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON EXPORTED, after circulation in London, from THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent, on the following Terms:—

100 Volumes, of Popular WORKS of FICTION	£5	5	0
100 Volumes, consisting of the best order of FICTION, VOYAGES, and TRAVELS	10	10	0
100 Volumes, selected from the BEST WORKS in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, and FICTION	21	0	0

Lists prepared, or Selections carefully made if entrusted to the Firm.

Agency for Newspapers, Periodicals, and all objects connected with Science, Literature, or Art. Periodical Supplies to Regimental Libraries, Clubs, &c., on advantageous terms, for cash, or bills payable in London.

BOOTH'S, CHURTON'S, HODGSON'S, and SAUNDERS & OTLEY'S UNITED LIBRARIES, and General Agents, 307, Regent Street, London, W., next the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Established 1786.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!—PRIZE MEDAL. [illegible] BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHT.—IGNITE ONLY ON THE BOX.—The Patent Safety Match affords an instant and bright light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THEIR DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

"BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100 150, 250,500 and 1,000.

Sole importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Puzzle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chessboard"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus

„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
„ Gwallor
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

LONDON HOUSE.—WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.—THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co. have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast Sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	„	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 238 Strand, London	„	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	„	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	„	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	„	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Peteck	„	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck	„	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	„	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	Rs. 15 to	„ 80

Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.

Large assortment of Palisander Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to „ 60

Repeater Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter „ 25

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.

Gentlemens Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.

Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.

Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calendars, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c., &c.

Ladies' Companions in mother o'pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.

Ivory Pencil Cases, with Knives attached, Purses, Ladies' Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie Goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500, Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	„	30
Master Masons' Apron	„	15
Do. Do. Sash	„	15
Rose Croix Jewels	„	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	„	[illegible]
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	„	[illegible]
Royal Arch [illegible]	„	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	„	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	„	14

Ribbons from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches (priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,

No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Florias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses.
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls.
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandrina" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin [illegible]
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenciennes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps.
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Borquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable colors.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Engle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflies.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortoise shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 11th December 18[illegible]

[illegible] having failed.
Notice is hereby given, requiring any person pretending to claim to said Batta money in virtue of said pretended authority to appear within three months from this date otherwise to forfeit all such claim.

PETER McDOUGALL,
Engineer, late Indian Navy.

NOTICE. READ THIS IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Proprietor of Messrs. FRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE AND Co.'s business in Ootacamund, wishing to reduce his establishment, or give it up altogether, offers the whole of the Premises on "Framjee Hill," inclusive of Bombay Castle, *for sale* or *to let*, on terms which he trusts will meet the views of capitalists and others. There are, first, *Bombay Castle*, a most spacious and commodious building, adapted for a large Hotel, and with accommodation for families or bachelors; secondly, the Premises now occupied as the *Court of the Sessions Judge, Messrs. Kinsley and Co.'s* dispensary, the *Office of the Inspector General of Jails*, the Albion Press, and other structures [illegible] capacity. The finest spring of water flows from the grounds, which are about 17 cawnies in extent. The site is the best in Ootacamund, commanding a view of the whole of the settlement, and the spare land is admirably adapted for the erection of numbers of new buildings, centrally situated, and within a stone's throw of all the Public Edifices, such as the Post Office, the Magistrate's Court, the Telegraph Office, the Church, and Messrs. Mascurine and Co.'s dispensary. Early application is solicited, as the Proprietor purposes to proceed to England shortly, when a reference to him will necessarily entail delay.

Address.—Messrs. FRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE & Co., Ootacamund.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend for the half-year ending 31st ultimo, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, together with a Bonus of Rs. 30 per Share, being at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Bank, will be paid to the Proprietors on and after SATURDAY the 9th instant.

The Transfer Books are closed from this date until the payment of the Dividends as above.

By order of the Board of the Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 7th Jan. 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY ON 31st DECEMBER 1863.

Liabilities.

		Rs.	A.	P.
To	Proprietors Capital	52,25,000	0	0
"	Bank Notes and Post Bills in Circulation	3,64,418	15	1
"	Government Deposits	37,36,857	0	10
"	Other Deposits & all other Liabilities.	141,99,110	5	11
"	Reserve Fund including Profit for the half-year	9,42,252	8	10
	Rupees...	244,67,638	14	8

Assets.

		Rs.	A.	P.
By	Loans and Cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Securities	68,38,573	15	3
"	Bills Discounted	55,26,111	14	11
"	Dead Stock	5,03,947	6	3
"	Balances with Branches & Agents.	39,22,646	5	0
"	Cash and Currency Notes	76,76,359	5	3
	Rupees...	244,67,638	14	8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR 1863.

Liabilities.

		Rs.	A.	P.
To	Dividend and Bonus for the half-year ending 30th June 1863, on the Capital Stock at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum ... Rs.	4,18,000	0	0
"	Dividend and Bonus for the half-year ending 31st December 1863, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum	4,18,000	0	0
"	Balance of Reserve Fund at this date.	5,24,252	8	10
	Rupees...	13,60,252	8	10

Assets.

		Rs.	A.	P.
By	Balance of Reserve Fund on 31st Dec. 1862 ... Rs.	2,59,097	12	7
"	Profits for the year ending 31st Dec. 1863, after paying all the current expenses of the Bank	11,01,154	12	3
	Rupees...	13,60,252	8	10

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 7th January 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MYJEE FAIR.

DURING the ensuing Fair at MYJEE, a temporary Station will be opened there, and from Monday next the 11th Instant, until further notice, Goods and Passengers will be booked from Bombay and Byculla and all Stations on the North Eastern Line to Myjee and *vice versa*.

Special Tickets will be issued between the above mentioned Stations, but Passengers wishing to proceed to Myjee from any other Station [illegible] Kussara and rebook from Egutpoora.

The fares for Passengers and rates for Goods will be as under:—

PASSENGERS.

	1st Class. Rs. A. P.	2nd Class Rs. A. P.	3rd Class. Rs. A. P.
Bombay to Myjee	14 7 [illegible]	7 3 6	2 6 6
Byculla to Myjee	14 5 0	7 1 6	2 6 3

(Exclusive of Conveyance over the Ghaut.)

GOODS.

	Bombay to Myjee Per Indian Maund. Rs. A. P.	Byculla to Myjee Per Indian Maund. Rs. A. P.
Piece Goods in Europe Bales or Cases and Seeds of all kinds (if carted by the Railway Company to Bombay or Byculla	0 11 3	[illegible] 11 2
Ditto (if carted by Consignors)	0 9 10	0 9 9
Cotton	1 2 2	1 2 1

Further information can be obtained on application to the Goods Agent at Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. BROUGHTON, General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay, 8th Jan. 1864.

EXCELSIOR—NOTICE.—From and after the 1st of February next, the *Neilgherry Excelsior* will be published with a supplement of two pages, and supplied to subscribers whose income is under 200 Rupees a month, at the following rates.

For one year in advance......12 Rs.
For half a year in do. ......6½ Rs.
For a quarter in do. ......3½ Rs.
By the month......1¼ Rs.

The above to be exclusive of postage at the rate of 3 Rs. 4 Ans. per year.

TO ALL OTHERS.

The rates will be,
For one year in advance......18 Rs.
For half a year in do. ......10 Rs.
For a quarter in do. ......5½ Rs.
By the month......2 Rs.

Spare Copies at 8 Annas. each.

Postage.—At the rate of 3 Rs. 4 Ans. per year in addition.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Trade.—3 Annas per line, subject to a discount of 25 per Cent.

A liberal allowance will be made to *Trade Advertisers* who would wish their advertisements to appear in consecutive numbers for any lengthened time.

To all others.—4 Annas per line, with an abatement of 25 per Cent. for all subsequent insertions.

Advertisers are requested to send their Advertisements on Tuesdays at 3 P.M., at the latest.

All Communications connected with Advertisements and Job Work, to be addressed to Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co.; all news letters and letters from intending subscribers, to the Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION SERIES.

"EVENINGS AT HOME."

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MR. J. R. BLACK.—Having been strongly requested to give more of his Entertainments in Bombay, respectfully intimates that he is willing to remain until the mail steamer of the 28th January, if he finds sufficient inducement. He therefore proposes to give three "At Homes," as a Subscription Series, in the Grant Road Theatre, as follows:—

On TUESDAY, 12th January.—Heart Utterances; English, [illegible] and German Songs.

On TUESDAY, 19th January.—"The Adventures of Bonnie Prince Charlie"—the first part Jacobite Songs, the [illegible], Songs of many Lands.

On TUESDAY, 26th January—"Gems" of all the "At Homes" already given.

ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 5	Subscription to the Series	Rs. 10
Stalls	" 3	Do	" 6
Pit	" 2	Do	" 4
Gallery	" 1		

Tickets obtainable at the offices of the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. Herbert & Co., Fort.

Applications must be made for Tickets by MONDAY EVENING, that MR. BLACK may see the amount of support he will receive—or, if necessary, arrange to depart by next mail.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "EMEU," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

THE Mail for Kurrachee, and Sind, per Steamer "EUPHRATES," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

LETTERS, &c. for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Buglo. Should however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honor of the company of all officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services at a Ball at Government House on THURSDAY, the 4th February, at 9 o'clock.

THOS. LEITH, Captain.
Officiating Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 2nd January 1864.
FULL DRESS.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon Saturday .... [illegible] P.M.
[illegible] Qr. Saturday .... [illegible]
[illegible] Moon Sunday .... [illegible]

Days	Date	Festivals, &c.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn h. m.	Even h. m.	Evening Gun-fire.
Sat.	9	Daybreak at 5.18.	6 37	5 37	10 8	10 33	6th January 1864, 8h. 0m. 30s. 1.
Sun.	10	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 37	5 38	10 57	11 22	
Mon.	11	Plough Monday.	6 37	5 38	11 46	—	
Tue.	12	Twilight ends at 6.58	6 37	5 39	0 8	0 32	
Wed.	13	Hilary.	6 37	5 40	0 56	1 19	
Thur	14	Mars rises at 4.15.	6 37	5 41	1 41	2 4	
Fri.	15	Mars sets at 3h.12m	6 38	5 41	2 26	2 50	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Dec. 22	KURRACHEE	Dec. 30
AGRA	Jan. 2	LAHORE	Dec. 30
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 24	LONDON	Dec. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 9	MADRAS	Jan. 2
BANGALORE	Jan. 1	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Dec. 31	MEERUT	Jan. 1
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 2
CEYLON	Dec. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 25
COCHIN	Dec. 19	PENANG	Nov. 18
DELHI	Dec. 31	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 15
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864.

THE Europeans of Bombay have been lately exhorted by various eloquent moralists to mend their evil ways of living, and to meet the hard necessities of these days of high prices by learning to save the money which they now waste in champagne dinners and similar follies. It is with no intention of defending or encouraging extravagance that we venture to point out with what qualifications the judgment of our stern censors should be received. No preaching is needed to convince every one that it is a duty which each man owes to himself and to society to live within his income, and that of the means towards this end the first and principal is a knowledge of the value of money. Volumes could not say more on this head than is summed up in Mr. Micawber's simple rule of life: "Annual income, twenty pounds, annual expenditure, nineteen, nineteen, six; result happiness: annual income, twenty pounds, annual expenditure, twenty, ought, six; result, misery." As often happens, the moralist who supplies us with this inestimable theory was himself an incorrigible scapegrace, who to the end of his days could never succeed in practising what he preached. The most effective preachers are not unseldom those who are most familiar with the errors of conduct which they denounce, and who might take for their motto the ancient saw: *Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor.* On the principle of not looking a gift horse in the mouth, we shall refrain from seeking to discover whether the professors of the Micawber philosophy in Bombay are themselves so free from reproach that they have a right to cast a stone at their extravagant neighbours. Rather, we accept their rebukes gratefully, confessing that it would be much better for all of us if we could act up to the spirit of their teaching.

But is there not this to be said on the other side, that the luxurious style of living in India is one of those compensations which the European has a right to expect shall make his life less irksome to him in this land of exile? The popular idea of India among Englishmen at home is that it is a detestable country for civilized beings to dwell in, but that an adventurous young man who gives up home, and friends, and all the associations which make life beautiful and pleasant to him, in order to come to India, has before him, if he be industrious, the certainty of making a fortune in a comparatively short time, and meanwhile will be at least free from all those petty cares and annoyances which poverty brings in its train. We may safely assert that no Englishman would come out to this country if he knew that he must do as much drudgery, and live as meanly, in order to save money in India as in England. Better in any case, most of us must think, the English beefsteak and pint of porter than the regulation ham and turkey and iced champagne of an Indian dinner; better the morning ride to town on the knife board of an omnibus than the honour and glory of driving the fastest pair of horses and the neatest equipage in Bombay! But, if we are to be condemned to beefsteaks and two penny omnibuses in Bombay as well as in England, it is not very easy to see what one gains by the change from the old country to this land of imaginary riches.

The truth is, the heavily weighted European is falling far behind in the race for fortune with the natives of India. Unable to exist without some kind of excitement, and with no other possible distractions than the pleasures of the table and of play afford, he continues to live as Anglo-Indians were wont to live in days when a European in India never knew what it was to feel the want of money. A bachelor in Bombay probably drinks less and gambles less than those who went before him; but his general mode of life is the same, and his expenses are certainly much heavier than they would have been thirty years ago. For the reasons already stated, we do not think he is likely to make any such alteration in his habits as the economy of the time requires; and, on the other hand, it is not at all probable that the incomes of salaried Europeans here will be raised to such a degree as to enable them to live freely without the necessity of saving. It is so much easier to fill their places with intelligent and educated natives, whose expenses are not one-tenth so large as those of Englishmen, and who can do the work quite as well without asking for nearly so high a salary. Already, in almost every trade and profession, we see the Europeans gradually giving way to the natives; and, before many more years have elapsed, it seems certain that at the present rate of progression Europeans will have been elbowed out of all the employments which they have been accustomed to consider their own peculiar property.

Now that Bombay is becoming so scientific and is endeavouring to get up a mania for the fine arts, the information conveyed by an article which appeared in Thursday's *Times of India*, that milestones can be made from a composition in which horse dung is a component part, must have been hailed with the satisfaction and pleasure which the news of such a grand discovery deserved; and it is truly schocking to see the manner in which our contemporary endeavours to bring ridicule down upon the devoted head of the servant of Government who so ably describes the manufacture of this composition. But of course, from the learned portion of the population of this Island, the editor of the *Times of India* will receive his just reward for his attempts to injure the reputation of this manufactured stone. We feel sure that there will be a very large demand for this new and valuable material, and we should recommend the Government to take seriously into consideration the important consequences which must arise should there be a limited supply of one of the principal component parts, viz.: the horse dung. For the last month past, as we have been driving to our labours in the Fort meditating upon the rapid strides which Bombay has lately made, we have noticed an increase in the number of little boys and girls who are constantly crossing between our horses' legs with small baskets in search of that material which is now about to become so useful in the arts and manufactures; and, being naturally of an enquiring turn of mind, it has long been to us a puzzle why there should be this increased demand. We had come to the conclusion that the scarcity of firewood was the cause, and that sun-burnt cakes were at present more generally used as fuel by the poor; but now we begin to see differently, and it strikes us that the energetic gentlemen who are going in largely for statues of living men have been working round the Governor of Bombay with zeal only equalled by others of like energy when trying to bamboozle the head of the Government out of a trifling piece of land at a nominal price for the benefit of the public in general, and have succeeded in getting the secret of this great discovery out of his Excellency before it was made public. Having thus got the start of us, they seem to have employed a few hundred people to collect as much as possible of the now valuable horse dung, before the rash speculators, now so numerous in Bombay, rushed in and withdrew from them the prize which we now see must be wanted to manufacture the stone for the contemplated statue of the Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett, that it may be made of the best and most lasting materials. If our surmises are correct we congratulate these gentlemen on their sagacity and farsightedness they have shown in the matter; and we now beg to direct their attention to that part of the Government minute on the new "mile stones" which runs thus: "they have moreover suffered from cattle which graze in the neighbourhood of the roads and use them as posts on which to sharpen their horns, they are thus often thrown down or broken off." Let them act upon Captain Cuttle's advice and make a note of this, as we are not told whether the "stone" has any of the smell of the dung left, about it which might perhaps attract the cattle to the hon'ble member of council's bust. We think that a very great responsibility now rests upon the Government with reference to keeping up a supply of dung for the manufacture of this precious "stone," for depend upon it a very large quantity will be required for statues as well as for the "mile-stones," and we would advise them to form a committee to consider this important subject in all its branches, and to try experiments with the dung of other animals, as in our opinion the dung of horses cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity to supply stutues for the many noble living celebrities of Bombay.

WE (*Friend of India*) believe that the Commander-in-Chief has applied to the Government of India for an increase in the Native army. There can be no doubt that if Lord Elgin could have met Sir Neville Chamberlain's request for two thousand additional native troops wherewith to march into the Eusufzai country, it would have been unnecessary to employ so many European soldiers in a campaign for which they were unsuited, and our success would have been more speedy. But the question is not whether the native army is too small, but whether it is properly distributed. It is all very well to blame Financial Commissions for reducing the sepoy army too much, Are the days of Fifty-seven forgotten so soon? The strength of the Native army was fixed at its present maximum after the most careful study of the wants of the Empire. Since then a gigantic and expensive constabulary force, drilled to use arms and to act in concert, has been embodied. If every petty struggle in which mismanagement leads at first to loss, is to become an excuse for additions to the Native army, we may find ourselves in 1867 where we were in 1857. We feel assured Sir Charles Trevelyan will not be misled into approving any addition to the army by the specious argument of the small cost of sepoys on the irregular system, and we trust that the Government of India will tell Sir Hugh Rose to see that the sepoys he has already got are better distributed. In this question, of all others, it is necessary to act on the maxim *obsta principiis.*

The commercial crisis says the *Friend of India* does not show much sign of abatement, and up to the present time the Government has not resolved to take any action in the matter. What is to be done? That money does not become more plentiful is clear, and the price at which government paper is quoted shows how great has been, and how great is likely to be, the pressure. The shipping trade is simply paralysed, and this, at the time of year when it ought to be most active. In the meantime, what is the condition of the people in the interior of the Bombay Presidency, where the greater part of our specie has gone? For months past they have been almost literally rolling in money. In Sir Charles Trevelyan's cotton pamphlet just issued we read—"The people don't seem to know what to do with their money." It is a pity they cannot be made to understand that they might find a capital market for it here. They "play with it like children, or the Californian goldfinders in the early days of the 'diggings.' I have heard instances of as much as Rs. 600 or 700 being given by ryots at the Nowlgoond market for *single* bullocks to which thy had taken a fancy, or because they wished to shew off." And again the commissioner, Mr. Hart, writes: earthen vessels seem to have disappeared, and copper and brass are common in every house, and women who never set their affection above brass ornaments now wear gold and pearls." The Calcutta merchants may reflect upon these things. Unfortunately no amount of reflection can stave off the peril that hangs over the market, nor is the danger confined to the mercantile community. The quarterly payments of revenue are due from the zemindars on the 12th January, and facts are before us which lead to the belief that many of them will be unable to meet their liabilities. Sales will, we suppose, be made—and if so, the government are likely to prove the losers. We hear at the moment of going to press that several lacs of silver are being returned from the Upper Provinces, in order to secure the high rate of interest, and that a better feeling rules in the bazaar.

ON THE CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—In compliance with the wish of the committee, we have now the pleasure of stating our opinion as to the desirability of a gold currency in India, so aptly raised by Mr. Cassels.

That a change from a gold to a silver standard of currency is desirable on all the grounds of economy needs from us no argumentative support. The proposition that gold is easier coined and easier carried, because of the higher value attached to it, has long been self-evident in every school of economy.

But a change of currency, however desirable in the interest of commerce, abstractly considered, invites discussion of a moral and political character. These aspects of the question have not escaped Mr. Cassel's attention, but beyond a general condemnation of the absorption of silver by means of such agencies as "bangle" and "stocking food," or its substitute," we do not find a single argument in favor of the people of India being prepared for such a change. If the Chamber is asked to petition the Government to assimilate the currencies of England and India, surely it becomes those who agitate in that direction, to shew that the sense of value entertained in India is the same as that entertained in England. But that is exactly what Mr. Cassel's disproves, when he labours to shew in the beginning of his first letter, that the great demand for coined silver is not for currency purposes, but for hoarding and for ornaments. No such demands exist in England to any extent. If they are natural to India in a semi-civilized state; if they are the true expressions of the sense of value entertained by such a large number of natives, as to affect all markets, then we ask any master, or disciple of economy to explain how these demands, ultimate in their character and fixed as to their silver qualities, are to be supplied. Are they to be suppressed as immoral, or directed into a new channel by the implements of a forced law?

If the constitution of gold as a legal tender, and the introduction of silver tokens, would educate the native mind to a true sense of value, no doubt a change would be desirable.

It is because we believe the change proposed would have no such result, but rather distil into the native mind distrust of the motives of the changes, and suspicion of the value of what was changed, that we cannot support Mr. Cassels in the proposed petition. We should fear if the Government adopts any such advice and sows broad cast a new sense of value over the present unprepared ground of India, that it will reap nothing but crops of disorder and disaffection amid which abstract commercial considerations may be lost.

We adopt, however, a suggestion thrown out in one of Mr. Cassels letters, viz, a recommendation to the Government to increase the coining power of the mint. If silver be a barbarous medium of exchange, the duty of a civilized Government to make the most of it, is surely the more urgent. Bar silver given, and when in this crisis was it not given, or when will it be that demand will not stimulate supply, it is the duty of the Mint to meet all demands upon it, however extravagant in the light of past events they may appear. If it cannot do this, the Government must bear the burden of blame and any accusation of want of thought, that Mr. Cassel's writing has brought to light.

There is one fact to which Mr. Cassels calls attention which has the appearance of strengthening his argument in favour of a change, viz., the increasing imports of gold. We doubt if the inference he draws is more probable in its truth, than that such increase is due to a growing demand for gold ornament. Acceding the fact, however, that an increasing number of natives are either intelligent enough to define currency properly, or tasty enough to prefer gold to silver ornaments, and that there would be a demand measurable by the intelligence of the country, we are ready to support any one in an endeavour to move clause IX. of the currency bill into action. We even agree with Mr. Cassels, when he hypothecates "if the question of a double standard of gold and silver be complicated in some respects, it is quite susceptible of solution "I [illegible] dissent when another opinion is expressed," although there are many objections to the single silver standard, I confess that it appears to me infinitely preferable to the double."

We might agree with the last proposition were there any intention of making a double standard permanent, but if the complication [illegible] so as to make a stepping stone for [illegible] afford a test of the real wants of India there can be few objections.

If the test be not used, and we should deprecate the Government's doing more than putting the test optionally in the hands of the community, we may be sure by all the principles of sound economy that it is not suitable.

Since the above was written, we have seen Mr. Brook's minute which is ably reasoned.—The conclusion he has arrived at is much the same as our own, though the process of reasoning is conducted on different ground.—We presume, his proposition for the introduction of sovereigns, include half sovereigns, as equivalent to 5 rupees each The convenience resulting from such a change would of course depend upon the use made of it by the natives.—We are dear Sir, your's respectfully,

STEWART & Co.
Bombay, 5th January 1864.

GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDID.

Without entering seriatine into the reasons advanced by Mr. Cassels with the view of shewing the expediency of adopting a gold currency on a gold standard for India, we would merely express our entire approval of his remarks generally; and seeing the benefits likely to arise from the proposed gold currency, we trust the Chamber may advocate its adoption and at once lay the matter before Government.

It is unfortunate in many respects that India has not long ere this possessed such a real currency, and the evils arising from her being restricted to silver were never more clearly seen than at the present time, nor the desirability of a change more apparent.

We should be glad also to see Indian currency assimilated to that of Great Britain.

SOUZA, PINTO & Co.
Bombay, 8th January 1864.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

MADRAS, 6TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

PONDICHERRY, 7TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Calcutta.

TUTICORIN, 7TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Pearl* anchored from Colombo.

GALLE, 7TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Reangsoo* anchored from Singapore.

GALLE, 7TH JANUARY.
H. M.'s Steamer *Feroze* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 8TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Imperatrice* anchored from China

GALLE, 8TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Amoy* anchored from Singapore.

MADRAS, 8TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Nemesis* anchored from Suez.

CALCUTTA, 8TH JANUARY.

Government Paper Four per Cent, nine rupees and half to ten rupees discount.

Five per Cent one rupee and half to three quarters premium.

Five and half per Cent seven to seven rupees and quarter premium.

Exchange on London first-class credits, two shillings two pence and three farthings.

Freight to London, dead-weight, forty to fifty shillings.

Jute, seventy to seventy-five shillings.

Seeds, seventy-five shillings nominal.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inch.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds. Thirty-two inch no questions.

Mule Twist, number forty, Goods seconds about twelve annas per Morah.

Market for Piece Goods, dull.

Market for Twist, dull, drooping.

BOMBAY.

A SALUTE of 19 guns will be fired this morning from the saluting battery on the occasion of Her Highness the Secunder Begum of Bhopal embarking for Jeddah.

THE following passengers proceed by the Steamer *Indore* Captain J. A. Brown, to Aden and Jedda this morning For *Aden.*—Her Highness the Secunder Begum of Bopal, suite and followers.

THE Head Quarters of H. M.'s 28th Regiment will arrive this morning from Nusseerabad at about 8 o'clock, and will at once proceed to their quarters at Colaba. The 103rd having been relieved will march on Monday for Neemuch.

The Maharajah Duleeep Singh the same paper also says, is furnishing Hatherop Castle, and bids fair to become a very popular landlord. Though born a Hindoo, his highness is said to be as good a Churchman as the Bishop of Oxford.

WE understand that several ballast waggons of the G. I. P. Railway recently ran off the line, and came in contact with the main conduit of the Vehar waterworks that supplies the town, and smashed one of the pipes. Men have been hard at work, night and day, repairing the damage, and the public will, doubtless, not be long without its usual supply of water.

GRANT ROAD THEATR.—The old Amerchundwadee Hindoo Dramatic corps will perform their second play in Hindoostanee and English on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre on Monday evening the 11th instant, when they will perform a play called "Peace between Nizam Ally and the English" and the death of "Tippoo Sultan" to conclude with a new and laughable farce.

THE action of damages for assault, brought by Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama against Captain Morgan, Commandant of the Poorundhur Fort, comes on for trial on Monday next in the Court of the Zilla Judge at Poona. The damages are laid at Rs. 15000. Dr. Reid, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, have been retained for the plaintiff, and Mr. Marriot, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, for the defendant.

MR. R. H. PINHEY, the Judge and session Judge of Surat, is endeavouring to improve the condition of the poor inhabitants of Surat. He is aided in his task by the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and his brother who are establishing several charitable institutions, which will, doubtless, be productive of much good.

A CARELESS COACHMAN.—The coachman of a Mahomedan gentleman named Hussein Dya, in driving his master along Meadow street yesterday evening apparently endeavoured to imitate the London jehus in dashing along a crowded street with a serpent-like track. The Bombay coachee, however, soon came to grief, for in endeavouring to dash through a bullock-cart and hack-buggy, he dashed his master's shigram against the former to the imminent danger of his own neck. Fortunately, however, no more damage was done than a little of the gingerbread-work of the carriage knocked off by the rude ox cart.

IT will interest many of our readers to know that the statue of Lord Cornwallis in the Town Hall is worshipped by the ignorant classes of Hindoos with as much reverence as is paid by them to the images of Bram or Shive! Cocoanuts and flowers are offered every day by men and women whose minds are imbued with the notion that the spirit of "Wallis Saheb" will assist them in realising all good and averting evil consequences. This superstious practice has prevailed for a long time, and has latterly extended itself to the Mahomedans. The worshippers are mostly women, and on an average, no less than fifteen to twenty cocoanuts are broken daily on the base of the statue. It behoves the authorities to prevent the statue being thus converted into an Hindoo idol.

BOMBAY PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.—We are glad to learn that this institution has been removed to a healthy locality, and been thoroughly re-organized. It begins the year with an entirely new staff of teachers, one of whom is a B.A. of the Bombay university, and the other five matriculated scholars of the Elphinstone college. The course of study has been so arranged as to place it on a par with the Government High schools of the Presidency. So that we hope it may succeed, in time, in sending as many men to the University as its rival the Elphinstone school. Under the able supervision and inspection of the Educational Inspector, Mr. Coke, it has gradually, but surely been making way, and we hope it will soon establish itself as a constant feeder of the Bombay university. One word, however, to parents. If they wish the school to be what it ought, they should see that they do not incapacitate their sons for improvement by keeping them at home without any reasonable cause, and indulging them overmuch. For it is notorious, that Parsee gentlemen are excessively indulgent to their children, and entirely spoil them by encouraging them in extravagance, and taking them to dinner parties night after night. Such dissipation is antagonistic to the training of the youthful mind.

WHAT extraordinary vicissitudes says the *Home News* of the 3rd ultimo, there are in life! Thirty years ago there arrived at Poona (India) a homeless wanderer, driven forth by Persian fanaticism from his country. The fugitive had neither means nor patrons. The quondam exile, since became a merchant-prince at Bombay and a prominent benefactor of his adopted country—David Sasson, Esq., the founder and promoter of several of the most useful public institutions in the presidency—has just purchased the noble estate at Walton-on-Thames known as Ashley-park, formerly the residence of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., for his eldest son, now residing in England. The price paid for the mansion is £50,000.

The Crawley trial, the same paper says, is fine fun for the witnesses. There is a Parsee canteen-keeper getting £70 a month, and dashing about town in fine style at the expense of the income-tax; and about 150 soldiers, two thirds of whom know nothing about the affair, but merely tendered themselves as witnesses in order that they might get the trip home. The American crimps have been among them offering better pay than captains in the Line, if they will only cross the water and teach the Yankees how to ride.

FROM the letter of a correspondent, dated the 4th instant, we learn that Dr. Haug is receiving every encouragement from the Dustoors of Surat in his researches of Zend and Pehlvi works. In the Library of Dustoor Kaikhushroo two valuable works were found. The first work was on [illegible], but the second, [illegible] Zend and Sanskrit [illegible].

A DUST STORM.—Yesterday Bombay was evidently visited by a dust storm which, though not of long duration, nevertheless, during the short time that it took in passing over the island, great discomfort and annoyance was felt from it by those who happened to be in the open air at the time.

The wind which was blowing rather fresh during the fore part of the day, but steadily from the N.W. increased at about 3 P.M. losing, however, its steadiness, as it came in gusts at short intervals bringing with it a quantity of fine sand evidently taken up as each gust passed over back-bay beach, and filling the air to a considerable height with small particles of it; which, added to the circumstance of the streets not having been watered yesterday in consequence of the water supply having been cut off from some repairs going on in the pipes, added, to a large degree the misery of the moment. Parties who happened the be on the Esplanade at the time, must have suffered much more than those who were in confined streets, as several columns of dust, of no mean diameter, were observed on the road on the Esplanade whirling rapidly round, and at each turn adding to their dimensions, but passing off rapidly in an easterly direction. The sky at times was perfectly obscured, and from afar the road presented the appearance of being dotted with colossal pillars of red granite, which disappeared almost as soon as it was raised only to be followed by others in a different spot.—It was during one of these passing gusts more violent than any preceding one, that the Gaekwar of Baroda was observed crossing the maidan in his coach and four, followed by his Falstaffian bodyguard of troopers, who unable to brave the attack of the wind, dust, and sand, galloped madly along after their chief in true Cossack style with their bodies bent low and eyes closed.

It is, however, a matter of congratulation that the storm did not last above half an hour, as it ceased in about that time, although the dust from the unwatered roads continued for a long time to be a source of much annoyance to the public—thanks to the wise provisions of the Municipality who depend upon each day's supply of water from the Vehar pipes.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE interest arising out of the discussion of the Time Bargains' Bill; the solution of the knotty point as to who were and who were not to be our orators in the vacancies of the Legislative Council, the lively gossip concerning Mr. Forjett's "entire animal," in particular, and the municipal body in general, have all been eclipsed by the all-absorbing topic in Bombay—the tightness of the Money Market. Never in the annals of our reign in India has the scarcity of the circulating medium been so severly felt as during the past three or four months. Rupees have attained a greater value during that time than they ever before enjoyed. As the subject is at all times an interesting one, and more particularly so just now, we purpose laying before our readers a brief history of a sparkling coin hitherto undefiled by the hands of either European or Shroff, which is now lying before the writer.

Shadily sequestered by an avenue of trees, stands an imposing building, to which it would be easy to assign a local habitation, but somewhat difficult a name, were it not for its tall chimneys and belching smoke, its unmistakeable Government aspect, and the numerous small iron-bound packages continually passing within its portals. These last unmistakeably proclaim its character, and the stranger may know from that, if from no other cause, that he stands before the Bombay Mint.

The reader will understand that owing to the growing commerce of Bombay it has been found necessary to erect another block of buildings for the purpose of "manufacturing" rupees. The two buildings are wholly distinct from each other, and yet are intended to work together—and are designated respectively the Old and New Mints. We will first describe what is to be seen in the Old building, and afterwards what in the New.

The old Mint commenced in 1824 and completed in 1829 was designed and constructed by Major Hawkins, of the Bombay Engineers, is in the form of a square, with a hollow centre, and occupies about half a acre of ground.

On entering the porch the visitor is passed on to the court yard in the centre of the building, around which the whole of the various departments are located. Commencing with the left hand side, the first room that is entered is the Receiving Room. Here the whole of the silver, copper, &c. is received by the bullion keeper, who at once takes a corner from each of the London bars for the purpose of its being assayed. When the Assay Master's report is received the bullion is weighed and passed on to the Melting Department, which is the next room in order, and divided into the pre-melting, and melting. In the former nothing but foreign coins and Syce silver are melted; the latter is devoted entirely to standard melting, by which is meant block silver or ingots which have been passed by the Assay Master. There are six furnaces in the Pre-melting and eight in the Standard Room. These furnaces are circular, and 22 inches in diameter, and about 2 ft. 6 in. in depth. The *modus operandi* is as follows: An iron crucible is placed within the furnace and surrounded by coke. The fire is then lit, and a heat equal to 2,000 deg. produced. When the silver is thoroughly melted an alloy of copper is added of 15 grains to every 165 of silver. After this has been thoroughly mixed, a sample is taken out for the inspection of the Assay Master. This operation performed, the crucible is raised from its bed of fire by means of a crane, and placed into the pouring frame, an iron basket into which the crucible fits. While this has been going on the mould frame, consisting of a series of grooves 2½ in. in width, 1 in. in thickness, and about 20 in. in length, has been prepared and placed under the pouring frame. By an ingenious arrangement of wheels pinions, and racks, the smelting pot is made to cant its contents successively into the whole of the moulds, some twenty-two in number. The mould frame, which runs on a tramway, is then withdrawn, and the recently-cast bars plunged in cold water, and then numbered and dated. The bars are here detained for some days, until the Assay Master's report is received on the samples previously sent him. They are then delivered to the Mint Engineer's bullion-keeper, who passes them on to the Superintendent of the Rolling Department, they having previously been accurately weighed. This functionary and his satellites are in charge of six pairs of rollers, of different sizes, the largest of which are termed breaking-down rollers, through which the bars are passed ten or a dozen times, and from whence the silver emerges in strips of nine feet in length, and a quarter of an inch thick. These slips are then cut into lengths of about 20 in., and are then passed on to the annealing furnace, the silver having much increased in hardness in consequence of the heavy pressure to which it has been subjected. They are then immersed in a cistern of water, and again passed through the same rollers twice, which reduces them to an eighth of an inch in thickness. After this the slips undergo a further rolling in what is termed the second, or middling sized rollers, and they are now of a thickness scarcely perceptible from that of a finished rupee. The slips, as they are now called, are passed through a still smaller sized roller, on emerging from which they are cut in two, and passed on to the adjusting rollers. These are of the same size as those through which the slips last passed, but of greater finish, and it is here the uncoined silver receives that uniformity of thickness so essential to a general standard. The slips are then taken to the Trial Press, a machine which cuts out a "blank" at either end of each piece. These "blanks" are then weighed, and if found heavy the slips are again passed though the adjusting rollers; the light ones are put on one side to be cut with a larger punch to make up the requisite weight; and those of a standard weight are immediately sent to the cutting-out room. The operations of melting and rolling, are each carried on in a separate room. As is also the cutting, to which we next proceed.

Wack, bang, crash, bang, crash, bang. The noise is terrific, and on the attendants becoming aware of a visitor's presence they take care to set all the machines in motion at once. The operation is of so decidedly pugilistic a nature that one almost insensibly recals the graphic accounts to be met with in *Bell's Life* of some great encounter. Say, that of Tom Sayers and the Benicia Boy.

The slips having satisfactorily undergone the ordeal of passing through the scales, are now made into blank rupees, and present an appearance not unlike the bottom of a Cockle's pill box. These cutting presses are ten in number and stand in a circle. The motive power is a revolving upright shaft, with a fly wheel on the top, and a series of cams underneath at equal distances apart. These cams in revolving strike a lever on the top of each press which raises the punch. To the other end of this lever is attached a rod connected with a vacuum pump, and immediately after the cam has passed the lever, the vacuum pump comes into operation, and produces the downward stroke, which cuts out the blank rupee. At the time of our visit these presses were cutting some 300,000 blanks daily. An old proverb says there is nothing new under the sun, neither is there anything absolutely perfect either in science or art, consequently a large number of these uncoined rupees are found on inspection, in the Sorting Room, to which they next proceed, and where they are subjected to a rigid scrutiny, to be more or less mutilated and unfit for the purpose intended. The average waste, however, is a very small percentage on the whole. Having been thoroughly examined they are then put into a bag filled with sawdust, and lustily shaken; this removes any particle of grease or dirt that may attach to them. They are now made up into bags of 1,000 each, and next make their appearance in the Adjusting Room, where each blank is separately weighed. Notwithstanding the great care that has hitherto been taken to render these blanks of a uniform weight, it is yet found on passing them again through the scales that a large number, but again a very small percentage on the whole, are either too light, or too heavy. The heavy ones are reduced in what is termed the Filing Machine, a very ingenious contrivance invented by our respected townsman, Mr. John Hodgart, and for which he received the Gold Medal of the Mechanic's Institute for the best invention of the year in Bombay. Those found to be too light are sent back to be remelted. Of all the departments of the Mint this Weighing Room presents the most curious appearance. Upwards of 150 lads from 6 to 12 or 13 years of age are here engaged, each with a small pair of scales very like those in a surgeon's dispensary, and the rapidity with which they dispose of the uncoined rupees is really something marvellous. The blanks having been weighed before admission into this room are again weighed in bags of 1000 each before leaving, and are now taken to the Milling Room, where they are passed rapidly through a machine which raises that unmistakeable ridge which surrounds the face of a rupee. This accomplished, the next process is that of once more annealing, and for this purpose we are introduced into a room full of huge stewpans filled with a liquid of a light green colour; as also huge ovens. The "blanks" are here inserted in an oven and heated to a dark red colour, afterwards immersed in a solution of sulphuric acid, and again in a weaker solution heated over a charcoal fire. This process thoroughly cleanses them from any impurity they may have incurred since they were shaken in the Sorting Room, and also gives them a frosted, pure white appearance. They are then taken into the Drying Room, from whence they are passed into the *sanctum sanctorum*, commonly called the Coining Room. Again we have a repetition of the clash, bang &c. Eight presses are here located, five of which only are in work at a time, three being kept in reserve. These five presses are now coin[illegible] per diem, but it must be understood that all [illegible] at present working double time with the exception of the Coining Room, which is only at work 10 hours during the day. The presses also work nine hours of the night, and thus coin an additional two lakhs per diem. It would be tedious to describe in detail these processes, suffice it to say, they are worked by vacuum pumps, and each press on an average turns out between eighty and ninety rupees per minute.

The die bearing the effigy of Her Most Gracious Majesty and its reverse are placed, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the press, with a circlet of fluted steel enclosing the one at the bottom. When the blow is struck the coin receives an impression on either side, while the steel band performs the "milling" or rough edge,—the best possible test of a good rupee.

The coins are once more weighed, and then go into the hands of the packers, whose duty it is to inspect and pick out all bad ones, hollow blanks, and such as are technically termed "wasters." From hence they go into the hands of the Mint Master's bullion keeper, and then take their departure into the outer world.

To keep the machinery of this vast establishment in motion one 40-horse, one twenty-four, and one ten-horse power engines are employed. In addition there is an altogether separate establishment for making dies, and when we state each die is capable of striking on an average not more than 15,000 rupees, our readers will understand how vast must be the work even in this single department.

From the manner in which the rupees are apparently carelessly shovelled and hustled about one would imagine that great losses from defalcation and otherwise must ensue. So complete, however, is the system of check and counter-check that a case of abstraction without its detection is almost an impossibility. Losses do occasionally occur, but as the Department in which it takes place is made to pay double the value of the coins missing, instances of this kind are very rare.

The European establishment is comprised of a Mint Master and an assistant; an Assay Master and deputy; five clerks; a melter and two assistants; a foreman; millright; engineer; a laminating superintendent; a cutting and milling superintendent; a head pressman; with four assistants to the different departments. In addition to these there are some twelve journeymen and apprentices. The native element is composed of about 600 men and boys.

It is a somewhat curious fact that the presses now in use were made by Watt & Co., for the old London Mint and were sent to Bombay on the erection of the new Mint on Tower Hill.

Notwithstanding the facilities we have here enumerated for tightening the money market, they have been found wholly inadequate for the purpose, and hence the building termed the New Mint has been erected. It may be said to form a wing of the old building, and when completed will comprise a series of departments equal to turning out as much work as those now in use. The machinery is to be driven by two engines, of 40 and 20-horse power respectively. There will be seven coining presses, seven cutting-out presses, and the same number of rolls as in the Old Mint. The greater part of the works are very far advanced towards completion; so much so, indeed, that almost the whole of the machinery is expected to be at work in the course of a week or ten days.

The public is greatly indebted to Col. Ballard, the Mint Master, for his energetic endeavours to relieve the tightness of the Money Market. Not only has he kept the old Mint at work night and day, but he has also brought the works of the new building to their present state of completion in an incredibly short space of time. The engineers, too, are deserving of something more than a word of praise.

They have at all times ably seconded Col. Ballard's suggestions; and with, with willing hearts and ready hands have done much towards the great work that has been so rapidly accomplished.

To enable us to lay these details before our readers the foreman and other gentlemen of the Mint have afforded us every facility, and to them we tender our sincere thanks.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Senate was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Monday, the 21st December 1863, at 3 P.M.

Present.—Sir A. Grant, Bart., *Vice-Chancellor;* Right Revd. J. Harding, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay; the Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity; the Hon'ble A. J. Lewis; the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett; the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson; the Hon'ble M. H. Scott; E. J. Howard, M.A., Director of Public Instruction; John Peet, M.D.; William Wordsworth, B.A.; Mathew Stovell, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.; the Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine; Revd. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Colonel Harry Rivers, R.E.; Revd. W. K. Fletcher, M.A.; H. J. Giraud, M.D.; the Hon'ble M. R. Westropp, B.A.; Robert Haines, M.B.; Walter R. Cassels, Esq.; William Loudon, Esq.; James Fraser Hore, M.A.; Lieut.-Colonel John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.; Lyttleton Holyoake Bayley, Esq.; George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.; Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.; the Hon'ble Alexander Kinloch Forbes; Major Frederick John Goldsmid; Martin Haug, Ph. D.; John Powell Hughlings, B.A.; the Revd. Ward Maule, S.C.L.; Richard Tuohill Reid, L.L.D.; Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik; the Hon'ble Henry Pendock St. George Thucker; Raymond West, B.A.; James Bellot Richey, Esq.; Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A.; Captain Edward Burnes Holland, R.E.; the Revd. Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.; William Carey Coles, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.; George Robert Ballingall, M.D.; Francis James Candy, M.A.; Johann Georg Buhler, Ph.D.; Captain William Charles Barker, I. N.; David Joseph Kennelly, Esq.; John Philip Green, LL.B.; Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.; and Manockjee Cursetjee Esq.

I. The minutes of the Meeting of the Senate of the 24th September [illegible] were read and confirmed.

II. The names of the Syndics, who had been elected by their several Faculties, were declared as follows:—

1. Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.	In *Arts*; elected 4th instant.
2. Walter R. Cassels, Esq.	
3. Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A.	
4. Raymond West, B.A.	In *Law*; elected 12th instant.
5. J. R. Green, L.L.B.	
6. H. J. Giraud, M.D.	In *Medicine*, elected 8th instant.
7. Capt. E. B. Holland, R.E.	In *Civil Engineering*; elected 17th inst.

III. It was moved by the Right Revd. John Harding, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay, and seconded by the Revd. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., that the Faculties be re-appointed as they stand in pages 103—107 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1863-64. Carried *nem. con.*

IV. The next business was the appointment of the Registrar by the election of the Senate; the Registrar's biennial tenure of office being at its close (Bye-law 23, p. 47 Un. Cal. for 1863-64.) Hereupon Dr. Sinclair withdrew from the room.

The Vice-Chancellor then suggested that the following conditions be adopted with regard to the mode of voting by ballot:—

1st.—That there be no nomination of candidates.

2nd.—That each Fellow of the University, who wishes to vote, send in the name of the person he wishes to be elected Registrar.

3rd.—On the first vote being taken, if it be found that three or more names are recommended, the name that has the least number of votes shall be eliminated, and the remaining names put up again to be voted upon.

4th.—That whenever the names sent up do not exceed two, the person whose name has the greater number of votes shall be declared elected.

5th.—That the Vice-Chancellor and the Dean in Arts scrutinize the votes.

The adoption of the suggestions was opposed by Mr. Cassels who wished for the practice of nominations.

Proposed by Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Fletcher, that the suggestions be adopted. Carried.

The ballot being concluded the Vice-Chancellor declared Dr. Sinclair re-elected. Dr. Sinclair was then recalled and informed by the Vice-Chancellor of his re-election.

The Vice-Chancellor stated, that on this occasion he had abstained from voting; and, while congratulating the old original Registrar on his re-election, he would move a vote of thanks to Dr. Haines for his zealous and distinguished part as Acting Registrar on an inadequate salary during the past year. Carried by acclamation.

V. On the recommendation of the Syndicate: "That in all Language examinations after Matriculation the University should recognize, besides English, none but classical languages, viz., Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Latin, and Greek." The Vice-Chancellor said, that when this recommendation was originally sent up by the Syndicate, he had hoped that Bombay would have the honour of being the first University in India, to adopt so salutary a measure; but that the University of Calcutta had in the mean time stept before Bombay in adopting it. He would not regret, however, that a year's time for consideration had been suffered to elapse. The indications of public opinion in the interval had on the whole been favourable to the advocates of the measure. In the first place the native press had exhibited no marked repugnance to the proposition. Secondly, the Government in their last resolution on education had spoken of Sanskrit or Latin as the proper linguistic discipline for Hindoos and Parses. Thirdly, the step taken by the Calcutta Senate would naturally be regarded as a favorable precedent. At the last annual convocation of the Bombay University Dr. Wilson had placed on record seven reasons for dissenting from the recommendation of the Syndicate. (These reasons the Vice-Chancellor now proceeded to examine separately, showing they were based on a wish to mix up University education with primary, or at all events middle-class, education; and that they assigned to the University a function by no means proper to it, namely, the improvement of four or five vernacular dialects, which hitherto were destitute of literature or of a settled standard.) He concluded by pointing out the trivial character of the books under the present system prescribed for examination; and by showing that with a very moderate re-organization of the high schools, the necessary teaching in classical languages might be provided.

Dr. Wilson said, he very cordially acknowledged the ability and courtesy with which the Vice-Chancellor had reviewed his reasons of dissent from the proposal submitted to the Senate last year, and which he on this occasion would do little more than glance at, while he submitted two amendments of the proposal of the Syndicate to the consideration of the Senate. He was in no degree opposed to the encouragement of the study for lingual purposes of the ancient classical languages of East. He had written very strongly in favour of attention to the Sanskrit especially; and on more than one occasion his advocacy of that important language had not been without effect on the measures adopted by Government in reference to it in this Presidency. He did not find fault with the position which had been already assigned to it in the University examination for Honors in languages and the degree of M. A. obtained in that special school of study. He did not even object at present to the study of it, or of some kindred language, being to a certain definite extent exacted from every candidate for a degree in Arts. What he feared was the exaction of such a perfect study of these languages, in all cases as would interfere with the regard due to other branches of study and especially to that of the vernacular languages of India on the culture and improvement of which the welfare of the country is in so great a degree dependent. It was on this view of the case that his dissent of last year which he had then expounded at length, principally bore. It alluded to the time necessarily and profitably spent in the study of English in which the ability to converse and compose in it and to understand its higher authorship is demanded, and to the time needful for those literary, moral, and scientific studies from which the progress of civilization is principally expected, and for the special preparations which are needful for the learned professions. So much had the facts thus adverted to been recognized that simultaneously with the injunction of the advanced study of a second classical language proposals had been made elsewhere for the exemption of candidates for the degrees of Master of Civil Engineering and even of Doctors of Medicine from taking a degree in Arts, a circumstance which was of itself very significant of difficulties at first, but very imperfectly apprehended, and difficulties very much increased by the inadequate provision made for the teaching of the classical languages in the district schools of India, from which it was desirable that some pathway to the Indian Universities should be found, as to the Universities of Scotland from the parish schools of that country. In noticing this deficiency in our educational appliances he (Dr. Wilson) could not but view with the highest satisfaction the provision which had been so wisely made for the Government Colleges affiliated to the University by the appointment to office of such accurate and profound scholars as his friends Dr. Haug and Dr. Buhler. The absolute masters of a second classical language, it must be borne in mind, however, is not necessary to the majority of those Indian students whom it is expedient to encourage to seek the advantages of a University education. To the Eastern classical languages, moreover, the people of the different provinces of India, who ought to be looked upon with the eye of impartiality, stand in very different relationship. The Northern family of Indian languages embracing our own two principal native languages, the Marathi and Guzerati, had substantially a Sanskrit basis; but it is entirely different with the southern family of these languages, as in the case of our Canarese, which, though it embodies many Sanskrit words imported by religious propagation, has a Dravidian basis. Now, why should not this fact be recognized by us in our educational prescriptions? Why should we not, as far as practicable, put the Canarese student and the Marathi student an analogous lingual platform, by making each of their vernacular languages matters of University recognition, even though, for this purpose we should limit to a certain extent the teaching of an Indian classical language? The vernacular languages of India, which must be the medium of conveying knowledge and science to the masses of the people ought really to be critically and philologically studied in connecion with our Universities, where they could be met intelligently and treated with reference both to the understanding of them as they at present exist, and to their adaptation to translation, and the conveyance to the people of general instruction. They are far from having the despicable character attributed to them by some masters of taste who have not made them their special study. The copious and powerful Marathi language, it was admitted by all who knew it, had a distinct tide literature well worthy of attention in a lingual point point of view, and well fitted to form a foundation for lingual training. Even the Guzerati, which has been so much neglected by a succession of administrations more conversant with the Maratha Country than with Guzerat is not to be despised. Neither poetical nor prose works were wanting in it (though few of them had been printed) as could be proved by a list of manuscripts in a single collection noticed by the late venerable and learned William Erskine, the father of the late Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, now happily present with us on this occasion. True, both the Marathi and Guzerati languages will be improved by the knowledge of Sanskrit, but this will principally be by the simultaneous study of both Sanskrit and those vernaculars, which should not be dissociated from one another as subjects of philological research, lest a merely Sanskritized language, unknown to the body of the people, should be the consequence. So much for the combined study of Sanskrit and the vernaculars. The second portion of the amendment, which he (Dr. Wilson) would venture to propose had a reference to the inclusion of Persian in the list of recognized classical languages. As to this prominent language it was necessary to do little more at present than quote the testimony of the most competent judge known in our day—Dr. MacMuller. "As to Persian," he says, "this was long the language of the most civilized and most advanced nation in Asia. In the first centuries of the Islam, Persians were the teachers of Arabs, and among the early Arabic authors, many names are found of Persian origin. Persian literature again was the only source whence, in the East, a taste for the more refined branches of poetry could be satisfied, whether through originals or by the medium of translations. In fact, Persian was for a long time the French of Asia, and it is still used there as the language of diplomatic correspondence. Hence many terms connected with literary subjects, or referring to other occupations of a society more advanced in civilization, are of Persian, *i. e.*, of Arian origin." Persian in India, it may be added, has a peculiar position in reference to languages spoken by large masses of the people. It forms the element which makes the Urdu differ from the Hindi; and which makes the Parsi-Guzerati differ from the Hindu-Guzerati. It is a parent language with multitudes of Mahommedans and with the Parsis; and by them it ought to be studied in connection with our Universities as well as Sanskrit by the Brahmans. In conclusion, Dr. Wilson went on to say, it was to be regretted that it is not imperative on all Indian students to pass an examination in their vernacular when they offer themselves for matriculation, as strongly urged by Lord Elphinstone, the first Chancellor of this University. Major Candy, a most competent judge in the case, whose absence to-day was much to be regretted, had strong views of this matter, and was disposed to propose, in the event of the study dead languages being made entirely to supersede that of the vernaculars that the matriculation in the vernaculars which did occur [illegible] the great majority of instances should be stricter [illegible]. These observations were offered [illegible] of the classical languages, which both the Government and its educational authorities much entitled to respect in a matter of this kind, were evidently anxious to promote. The amendments which he would propose as likely to meet all the exigencies of the questions raised, were:—

1. That in all Language Examinations, *after the First Examination in Arts* (instead of *after Matriculation* proposed by the Syndicate) the University should recognize, besides English, none but classical languages.

2. That in the enumeration of classical languages to be recognized—"Sanscrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Latin, and Greek," the word "Persian" should be inserted after "Arabic."

These motions Dr. Wilson proposed should afterwards be put separately.

The Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett seconded Dr. Wilson's first motion.

Dr. Haug begged to offer a few remarks with regard to the reception of Persian among the languages to be recognized by the University at the higher examinations (from the First Examination in Arts up). He could not recognize the Persian as a classical language on account of the poverty of its grammar, as containing too little for training the mind to the understanding of the various forms of speech. Its literature, however, was well worth study. It could be retained in the calendar only if coupled with Arabic; for the latter is rich in forms, and without a knowledge of it, Persian literature is unintelligible. The prose books chosen for the examination might be always in Arabic, and the poetical books in Persian. The vernaculars might be retained as far as the first Examination in Arts, but always coupled with Sanscrit. Two papers should be set in Sanscrit, and one in vernacular poetry. Sanscrit was absolutely necessary for, and should be made compulsory upon, all Hindoos who wished to obtain any degree at an Indian University.

Colonel Goldsmid, in seconding Dr. Wilson's amendment respecting the Persian language, said that the argument in favour of Persia had been omitted. It might be a very poor language, but it was one which furnished words to almost every language in India. Not only were Persian words found generally in Hindustani, but, as stated by Dr. Wilson, in Guzerati and Marathi also. It was, moreover, quite distinct from the Arabic; and there were many arguments to be adduced why it should be considered as a language for separate study in our Colleges in India.

Mr. Walter Cassels said, that as the original proposition had not yet been formally laid before the meeting and no other gentleman seemed willing to move it, he had much pleasure in doing so. At the last annual meeting of the Senate, when, this subject had been discussed, he had not felt himself competent to express an opinion, not being sufficiently acquainted with the vernacular languages of India, but, with many other members, he had voted for the postponement of the motion in order that those best acquainted with those languages might advance whatever reasons there might be for their retention, and, at any rate, that so important a step as the exclusive adoption of classical languages should not be taken without mature deliberation. Dr. Wilson, who was so thoroughly competent a judge, had, he believed, said all that could be advanced in their favour, and it was fair to conclude that nothing stronger could be said for them, but with all deference, he considered that he had not shewn sufficient reason for their retention. He could not agree with Dr. Wilson's amendment because it needlessly trebled the work of the student. He would have to devote all his time to the study of a vernacular until he passed the first examination, after which all this labour became unprofitable to him, and he then had to take up a classical language. He could not but believe that the study of classical languages would do more to promote the improvement of the vernacular, than if they themselves were made the primary objects of study. He, therefore, moved the resolution.

Mr. West said that the Rev. Dr. Wilson had referred to an important remark of Major Candy's which appeared to require some further consideration in its bearings on the present controversy. Major Candy, he had been informed, was of opinion that if the proposal at present before it should be carried, the tests in the vernacular ought to be considerably raised in order to ensure the proficiency which was now enforced by examinations at the now advanced stages of the student's career. He had been informed also, however, that to raise the test at entrance would exclude a considerable number of students whom, on other grounds, it would be fitting and desirable to admit. These statements insinuated a state of things against which it would be advisable to provide in some practical way. Whether Persian should be one of the languages included in the ordinary curriculum was a question upon which a great deal might be said on both sides. Persian had given way not only to Hindustanee, but to all or nearly all the vernaculars of India in their modern form a considerable number of words, and these words though not in general use in the market and the house, were of everyday occurrence in the government offices and the law courts. Questions of considerable importance not unfrequently turned upon the precise import of such words occurring in an ancient grant, or in a record of transactions between private individuals in which an official phraseology had been employed. For these reason it might be of some importance to encourage the study of Persian which at present showed a marked tendency to decline. On the other hand it was desirable not to load the curriculum with too long a list of languages, it was impolitic to place the Mussulman student as had been supposed at a disadvantage by imposing on him the study of both Persian and Arabic as equivalent to the one language which other students would have to take up in addition to English. What was of still more importance was, that in selecting a language for a University course, less regard should be had to its prolificness as a new source of words than to its efficacy as an instrument of mental discipline and the fertility of its literature, in suggesting and ennobling thoughts, which would elevate and stimulate the exercise of the student's faculties, while they, in a degree, moulded his moral character also.

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This he apprehended, constituted the chief claim of Greek and Latin to precedence over other languages as subjects of study for the English student, and on the same grounds, Arabic should be preferred to Persian with its poverty of grammar and its comparatively monotonous and insipid literature. If a choice of the two languages was given, Persian as being the easier would almost always be selected. To insist on both together would impose too heavy a burthen. It would be better, therefore, he thought to restrict the student to Arabic, a thorough mastery of which it was very desirable to encourage on this side of India, and which would make the subsequent acquisition of Persian an easy task to those whom interest or inclination led to its study.

Reverting now to the point from which he had set out, he begged the attention of the Senate to the necessity of adopting some effectual means for preventing the students of the University while perfecting themselves in a classical language from forgetting their own, or at least losing all effectual grasp of it for the higher purposes to which it might be applied. It would perhaps appear to those who were not familiar with the subject that it was next to impossible that men whose faculties had been roused to activity by a sound academical training should not be impelled to constant exercises in their own language amongst their own people, the history of language and learning in England countenanced such a supposition.

But without entering on any discussion of the difference of circumstances which made that analogy perhaps not altogether applicable, he would be content with asserting that experience had thus far shown that the danger against which he wished to guard was no imaginary one. He had himself met with students in the Mofussil who while attaining proficiency in English had quite lost the use of their own language, except for such homely purposes as buying their dinners or scolding their wives. They were unable to write or even to read the most ordinary letter in the common written character of Canarese or Marathi, of this in Bombay students he had seen much less but he believed, that there too the same tendency was observable.

It was at present kept in check amongst the students of the University by the necessity of showing not only a practical but a critical acquaintance with their native tongue at successive examinations.

Objection had been taken, and very properly taken, to the books which alone had been, or could be prescribed, in the modern dialects of the vernacular languages. It was absurd and degrading to the University to call upon its students to squander their energies in [illegible] mere translations of books written originally for children. It was calculated to check and distort the natural developement of the vernacular language itself, to reduce it too soon to a rigid and unbending system of rules. For these reasons he was strongly in favour of substituting Sanscrit for Marathi, and Arabic for Hindustani, unless the student should, as he might do, prefer Greek or Latin to either. But while this must be conceded to the advocates of the classical languages, he considered that by throwing the vernaculars out of sight altogether, they might suffer as much from neglect, as on the present system they were perhaps suffering from privation and mistaken culture. He thought that some inducement should be held out to the student of the vernacular, or at least to the retention of a practical familiarity with it, while more strictly Academical studies were proceeding. No better discipline could be desired by the greatest jurist than that of reproducing the thoughts gathered from a classical and fertile literature, in one's own comparatively poor, and uncultivated language. It was thus that the English had been nurtured at a Roman breast, and had drawn from the Latin and Greek writers the store of thoughts and expressions which formed the basis of nearly all that had since been achieved. He would wish to see something like the same effected in India, and as a means to this end he would propose, that at least a practical facility in interpreting the language of history, politics, and philosophy into their own vernacular, should be demanded from native students. It was hopeless to expect that for some generations, at all events the great mass of the people of India, would be acquainted with any languages but their own, and in the meantime their progress in all but a purely material prosperity, must greatly depend on the provision of competent interpreters, between them, and the higher thoughts contained in the English and the classical languages. It would not be too much to require that in return for the blessing of education so liberally bestowed on themselves, the graduates and students of the University should qualify themselves to perform this important part in society, by which alone, perhaps the greatest benefit of the British rule could be practically and universally diffused. Without in any way opposing the recommendation of the Syndicate he would move the addition to it of the following rule: "It shall be a condition of passing the First "examination in Arts, and the examination for the "Degree of B. A. that the candidate shall display a "thorough competence to translate from each of the "languages taken up, by him under the above Regulation into some vernacular language chosen by him self "and a sufficient general proficiency in the latter for the "ordinary purposes of literary composition."

Ra Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandalik seconded Mr. West's proposition with pleasure because he believed it would just supply the want which the almost entire exclusion of the vernaculars from the University Curriculum was sure to create. He regretted to say that even at present the study of the vernaculars was so neglected that several classes of students were in danger of becoming almost useless as interpreters of their ideas to the communities to which they belonged. The Parsee English students for instance, speak and write a vernacular which is neither English nor vernacular, and he felt no hesitation in ascribing this result to their not being well grounded in their mother tongue. Students at the Presidency generally were too apt, as the past experience uniformly should, to leave their vernacular outside the college walls, and as much as might be [illegible] of educating and bringing out [illegible] ties by means of such a copious and Symmetrical language as the Sanskrit, it was to be feared that the defective knowledge of vernacular would strike at the very root of the system by muddling up the stream through which the education was to be conveyed. Calcutta was at least 50 years in advance of Bombay, in this matter, as the large number and the learning of its Sanskrit scholars sufficiently showed; and unless the sudden exclusion of the vernaculars were tampered by some such proposition as the one he had the honor of seconding, he was afraid the present measure would be fraught with danger to the cause of education.

Mr. Dupont, in rising to second the adoption of this recommendation of the Syndicate, said he felt it unnecessary to speak at any length as to the abstract question of the introduction of classical languages into the University Course to the exclusion of vernaculars. The fact that the most able and decided advocates of the existing system had not attempted directly to oppose the proposition now before the Senate, but had only expressed a wish to add to it some modification in favor of the vernaculars, made it needless for him to urge such thoughts and arguments on the subject as might otherwise have been called for.

The standing ground taken up by those who were in favor of some modification in the proposed resolution, was a very reasonable one; they desired not only that the vernaculars of Western India might not deteriorate, but that they might be gradually improved. But that end evidently was most certainly to be attained by the recommendation in favor of classical languages now before the Senate; for it provided a sure unchanging standard by which vernacular languages might be tested and improved.

If they neglected the classical standards of language, they would be aiming to bring vernaculars to perfection without being in possession of an index as to what perfection was.

There was one other thought to which much weight was to be attached—it was that here, far more than ever was the case in England, they are bound to supersede the vernacular by the classical because of the exceeding great number, and the many included dialects of the vernaculars in use. For the University to attempt the cultivation and improvement of each and all of them, was to take hold of so many guiding reins at once as to ensure a certain failure. So many and so various were the languages spoken within the range of this University, that all could be included under less than the five classical languages of the Syndicate's recommendation. He himself would even add a sixth and include Persian, though itself a composite language, for the sake of its literature and its close connection with several of the vernaculars of India. It certainly would be well if fewer classical languages forced themselves upon the senate: the work of the University would doubtless then be better and more easily carried out; but though circumstances prevented their grasping, to its greatest perfection, the advantage of a classical standard. Yet it was equally their duty to aim at the possession of as perfect a set of classical standards, as lay within the limits of possibility. In replying to the amendments on the recommendation of the Syndicate proposed by Dr. Wilson and Mr. West, the Vice Chancellor argued that Dr. Wilson's amendment would have the effect of inducing students to stop at the First Examination in arts instead of going on to the examination for Bachelor's degree, and that Mr. West's amendment aimed at political objects which it was beyond the scope of the University to consider. Mr. Howard would vote for the proposal of the Syndicate. There had been a marked advance of opinion on the subject under discussion, since last year. No one now proposed that vernacular books should be taken up by candidates for the B. A. Degree. It was indeed absurd to examine even in books written for children. Mr. Howard had no serious objection to Mr. West's proposal that a vernacular translation paper should be set at the "First Arts" examination but he preferred to omit it. The standard of the vernacular languages was unsettled. In each dialect there were differences of usage peculiar to particular localities or races who mutually anathematized each other's Shibboleth. Guzeratti presented a strong case; in which Hindoos and Parsees were opposed to each other as to the admissibility of particular words, idioms and modes of spelling. This caused injustice and uncertainty at examinations. The vernacular languages were unsettled because they had no literature. This was the case with every tongue; English for example whose standard was not fixed till the publication of the authorized version of the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer and Shakspeare's plays. Before the standard of the language was thus settled it would have been impossible to work a University examination in English without injustice. A Kentish man would pluck a Norfolk man, Chaucer would pluck Lydgate and *vice versa*.

It was a mistake to suppose that the vernacular languages would be injured by their exclusion from the University examinations. The most brilliant writers in English were scholars bred on Greek and Latin of course as they learned these classic tongues by means of translation, they at the same time required a grasp of their own. All the English teaching given in National schools at home could not produce a writer of even moderate pretensions. The Indian vernacular languages could only be improved indirectly by the labour of writers whose general cultivation was as high as we could make it.

But this point of the improvement of the vernaculars was as Sir A. Grant had pointed out, irrelevant. All the Senate could properly consider was the question how the purely educational objects of the University could best be carried out. These were the improvement of particular *men*, not of languages, or arts or sciences.

Mr. Howard as Director of Public Instruction, explained that the want of funds was the sole reason why a set of sufficient High Schools had not years ago been organized by his Department in Western India. Some advance, however, had been made. Already Sanscrit was taught in several English Schools, and he trusted that means would now be supplied by the Supreme Government for furnishing six or seven High Schools in which Sanscrit and Latin should be taught.

Mr. Howard entirely disagreed with his friend Dr. Wilson as to the merits of the Scotch system under which boys went to the University from Parish Schools. This system was at the root of the acknowledged defects of the Scotch Universities. The students were never properly prepared to take advantage of University teaching, and the Professors were consequently obliged to drudge at the work of school ushers. The best authorities in Scotland were well aware of this serious evil, and were striving to remove it by the establishment of a new and superior class of schools corresponding to the Grammar Schools and Public Schools of England, in fact what we should here call High Schools. Mr. Howard referred on this point to the strong testimony of Professor Blackie given at the late Social Science Congress.

Dr. Wilson, in explanation of the views which he had advocated and now partly commented on, begged to say that independent of all provincial peculiarities there was really a standard for Guzarati and Marathi, well-known to gentlemen who passed examinations in these languages.

The Vice-Chancellor then put Mr. West's amendment. The amendment was *lost*.

Dr. Wilson read the first portion of his amendment viz., "That in all Languages, *after the First Examination in Arts*, (instead of *after Matriculation*, proposed by the Syndicate,) the University should recognize besides English, none but Classical languages."

This was put by the Vice Chancellor; and *lost*.

Dr. Wilson then read the second portion of his amendment, viz. "That in the enumeration of classical languages to be recognized: 'Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Latin, and Greek,' the word 'Persian' should be inserted after "Arabic.'"

The Vice-Chancellor put this amendment, and announced that it was lost by one vote.

The Vice-Chancellor then put the Recommendation of the Syndicate.—Carried.

VI. Read the recommendation of the Syndicate, "That Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady's offer of Rupees 5,000 for the foundation of an Annual Prize for an English Poem be accepted by the University."

Moved by Dr. Wilson, that the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the University.—Carried.

Moved that the recommendation of the Syndicate be adopted, that the following addition be made to the University Calendar under the head of endowments:—

"IV. *The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.*

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, [illegible] Chancellor, dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows:—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of Literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum, and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the prize:—

"1. The Homejee Cursetjee Prize, consisting of Books to the value of Rupees 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Poem by a University student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than four years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Poems.

3. Competitive poems shall be written in the Heroic metre, or in the Spenserian stanza, and shall not exceed 150 lines in length. Each poem shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's names, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the poem sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

4. The subject for the competition shall be annually announced by the Syndicate during the month of January. The competitive poems shall be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 2nd Saturday in June. The prize shall be decided by the votes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate at a meeting to be held for the purpose during the month of September. The Chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

5. The successful poem shall be published in the local newspapers.

6. The Prize shall be awarded to the successful candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next after the decision of the Syndicate.

7. The Prize shall not be awarded to any poem, which, in the opinion of the Syndicate, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

8. Whenever a year passes without the prize being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall form a reserve to be applied to awarding a second prize on occasions when the Syndicate may think fit to do so."

Amendment proposed by Mr. Wordsworth and seconded by Dr. Haines, that for Regulation eight be substituted "That on the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the futherance of the purposes of the endowment."

The recommendation with this amendment was put and carried.

7. The letter of Mr. Goculdass Tejpal of the 5th September 1863 was read; and the Resolution of the Syndicate (Minute 8 of the meeting of the 19th September 1863, as modified by the minutes on [illegible] letter No. 200 of the 17th December 1863, viz.:—"That the letter [of Mr. Goculdass Tejpal abovementioned] be laid before the [illegible] with an expression of the opinion of the Syndicate that, inasmuch as Mr. Goculdas's letter to Government with the Government Resolution thereupon has been published, and as Messrs. Nicol and Co. in their letter of the 20th August (see specially para 6) accept the explanation that a member of Mr. Goculdas's firm and not Mr. Goculdas himself had been guilty of the fraud in question, it is inexpedient to proceed further in the matter."

The adoption of this Resolution was moved by Dr. Wilson, and carried.

VII. The Vice-Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation.

R. S. SINCLAIR, L.L.D.,
University Registrar.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Before N. W. Oliver, Esq., and Captain C. Barker.

Enquiry resumed from yesterday.

James Ralston said I am chief engineer of the steamer *Coringa* and was so on the 8th December last when she came in collision with the *Rahimony* at Muscat. I was awoke about 2 o'clock in the morning by the *Rahimony* smashing the house where I was sleeping, so that I was obliged to go out through the window instead of by the door, I then got steam up by 55 minutes past 3, but the engines being heated would'nt start when the order was given to turn ahead, and we had just got them about a turn or so when she struck the rocks, I examined both the anchor shackles but could not detect any flaw in the iron or the making of them; the shackles appeared to have been broken, not drawn, as they were not drawn out of shape, I believe from what I saw, those shackles were made of wrought iron.

Enquiry adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Barton, for Mr. Pilot Tucker, made the following complaint to His Worship. He said that Mr. Tucker had placed his boys in the Byculla school, and during his absence on duty Mrs. Tucker had by some means succeeded in getting the children out, and had taken them to the Roman Catholic orphanage, where they now are. Mr. Barton enquired, if it was in the Magistrate's power to do anything in the case. His Worship said, he was sorry to say the law allowed him no power in the matter. Mr. Barton thought it was a very hard thing as it was not possible for a person in Mr. Tucker's position to fee counsel to move for a *habeas corpus*. His Worship replied that the hardship of the case would not alter the law, and suggested that Mr. Tucker should apply to the Paupers' Attorney.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.—*8th January 1862.*

Mr. A. Marcus, who yesterday made a complaint before his Worship of having been cheated of watches and other jewellery, to-day appeared and laid the following information.

I am the Agent at Bombay of the firm of Henry and Abraham Berens Jewellers and General Importers, Birmingham, and my place of business is at the corner of Todd Street in the Fort. On the 28th December last a person calling himself Mohundass Cooverjee came to my office and represented that he was a merchant from up-country and that he wanted jewellery, &c, I showed him a quantity of diamonds and gold watches and diamond rings. He selected the articles mentioned in this list viz 15/15-16 ruttees of brilliants value Rs. 1195-5, 21/14-16 ruttees value Rs. 1859-6, eight diamond rings Rs. 625, two diamond watches Rs. 120, one centre second gold watch Rs. 150, two double cased watches Rs 300, one watch Rs. 180, and one Rs. 160, the whole amounting to Rs. 4589-11. He then gave me this cheque, which he wrote in my presence, on the Commercial Bank, Bombay, for the said amount. Soon after Mohundass came to my office two other persons named Kursondass Purshotumdass and Mowjee Jairam came under the pretence of purchasing a silver watch, the latter persons were talking in the native language with Mohundass, and on my asking the prisoner Kursondass if he knew Mohundass he said he did, and that he was a merchant from some place up-country, the name of which I cannot remember, I then allowed Mohundass to take away the jewellery and diamonds which he had selected, the other two persons, Kursondass and Mowjee left my shop just before Mohundass left with the jewellery, &c. saying they were going to the office of the Municipal Commissioners, and that they would come back immediately for the watch which they wanted to purchase, but they did not return. I went to the Bank the same evening with the cheque and learned from the cashier that the cheque could not be honored there being no effects, I then reported the matter to the police in search of the said Mohundass and the two who are now prisoners, we could not find Mohundass but the two prisoners were apprehended, one in Boleshwur road, and the other in Jugjeevan Keekus' Street, I charge the said Mohundass Cooverjee, and the two prisoners with cheating and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

The prisoners, who had been out on their own recognisance were about to be liberated on the same when Mr. Barton, who appeared for the prosecution, said he thought there was sufficient evidence to warrant his Worship in demanding substantial Bail for their appearance.

Mr. Marcus was then placed in the witness box and further said. The watches now on the table are part of the articles obtained from me by Mohundass Cooverjee, and are of the value mentioned in the list, all the property obtained from me by Mohundass belong to the firm of H. and A. Berens.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch. The Defendants came about a minute after Mohundass. Kursondass spoke to Mohundass in my shop, but I did not understand what they said.

Ragoba Buloorao said I am a police havildar, I know the two prisoners. On Monday last at a quarter to 9 P.M., at Boree Bunder Station. I got this property, now on the table, from a bullock cart. Kursondass, the first prisoner who was with me, pointed out the hackery, and said, a man ran away from it. Kursondass pointed out this box in the hackery and those articles were found in the box, this book was also found in the box, and this cheque book. I took the hackery and box to Mr. Edginton. Kursondaas ran to the hackery and said he saw a man run away from it.

Joseph Ross, said I am a Police Constable and in consequence of information I received from the prosecutor, I apprehended the second prisoner on the evening of the 29th ultimo. He plumply denied having been in the prosecutor's shop on the 28th—enquiry adjourned.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal on Saturday the 9th Jan. 1864.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

411 Girdhur Gopall *vs.* The Secretary of State in Council of India.
136 Dulsookroy Ramlall *vs.* Gullunam Nanuckram (Part heard.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

396 Soodkia Ragoo and others *vs.* Babun Hoosein (Part heard.)
399 Futteh Bebee and others *vs.* Furdoonjee Framjee.
495 Furdoonjee Framjee *vs.* Futteh Bebee widow.
319 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Brt. *vs.* Sonabaee widow &c.

H. Gamble, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 8th January 1864.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.

Thursday, 7th January 1864.

Before the Hon'ble Sir. J. Arnould, K.T.

Donald Taylor vs. *Henry Brooke.*

Mr. White and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs Acland and Prentis, for defendant.

The plaintiff is master of the ship *Fleur-de-Lis*, and defendant is a merchant and partner in the firm of A. Brice & Co. The plaint stated that the plaintiff claimed payment of Rs. 1925-4-6 for damages sustained by him by reason of the deendant's breach of contract. In consideration that the plaintiff would receive on board his vessel 1000 patent bales of cotton of the defendant to be conveyed from Bombay to Liverpool, the defendant promised plaintiff that he would ship the bales and complete the same within twenty-two working days after the vessel was ready to take in, and pay freight for the same at £ 3-17s-6d per ton subject to the proviso that, if the ship was not ready to receive cargo on the 5th of May 1863 the shipper was to have the option of cancelling the contract. That all conditions were fulfilled and plaintiff did all things to be done on his part necessary to entitle him to have the bales shipped, but that the defendant made default in shipping the same, and only shipped forty bales thereof, whereby the plaintiff lost the freight which would have been payable to him on the residue of the thousand bales, and was obliged to obtain other freight at greatly reduced rates. On the suit being called on for settlement of issues, it was ordered that the parties should go to trial upon the one issue, viz. whether or not the ship in the plaint mentioned was ready to receive cargo within the meaning of the shipping order on the 5th of May 1863. The shipping order runs thus:—"To the Commanding Officer on board the ship *Fleur-de-Lis*, Captain Taylor for Liverpool,—Please to receive on board from H. Brooke, Esq., 1,000 patent bales of cotton £3 17s. 6d. per ton; to be completed within 22 working days after vessel is ready to take in. If not ready to receive cargo on 5th May, shipper to have the option of cancelling, and grant a receipt for the same.—your's &c., Remington & Co., agents for Captain Taylor and owners of the *Fleur-de-Lis*." After the examination of several witnesses on each side, His Lordship this day gave the following judgment:—

The question in this case was whether the ship *Fleur-de-Lis* was, on the 5th May 1863, "ready to receive cargo" under a shipping order. The shipping order dated the 12th March 1863 was in these terms:—"Please to receive on board from H. Brooke, Esq., 1,000 patent bales of cotton at £3 17s. 6d. per ton; to be completed in 22 working days after the vessel is ready to take in; if not ready to receive cargo on the 5th May shipper to have the option of cancelling." The material facts as to the ship were these. The *Fleur-de-Lis* was 996 tons registered, and she had on board on arrival about 1,200 tons of inward cargo. She arrived in Bombay harbour at midnight on Saturday the 2nd of May. On Monday the 4th, the Captain obtained his entrance outwards at the Custom House, although it was notified to the officer in charge that the ship had only that same day been entered inwards and that not a single package of her inward cargo had then been discharged. At 8 a.m. on the 5th May she was brought to her discharging berth; at 9 a.m. her main hatch was opened, and at 3 p m. she began to discharge her inward cargo. Before any inward cargo was discharged she had on the morning of the 5th of May a clear space in the fore part of her 'tween decks in which about 400 bales of cotton might have been permanently stowed: room for about 400 or 500 bales more might, by a few hours' exertion, have been cleared in the midpart of the 'tween decks but if this latter space had been filled up with cotton at the rate of 200 bales a day (the maximum rate per diem which, by the rules of the port, the Captain can be required to take), the discharge of the inward cargo would, upon the defendant's evidence, have been interfered with and delayed: the ship, to use the expression, of one of his witnesses, would have been blocked up; the plaintiff's evidence, on the contrary, was that the ship without delay or inconvenience could have taken in and stowed cotton at the rate of 200 bales per day. On this point, the defendant's evidence, according to the best judgment I can form, appears the most reasonable. The defendant, who had ordered 80 bales to be sent on board on the 4th, visited the ship on the 6th, and from what he then saw, exercised his option, under the shipping order, treated the contract as cancelled and sent no more cotton. In the event, the whole of the inward cargo was discharged by the evening of the 18th of May. The ship ultimately sailed with a full outward cargo of about 1600 tons on the 4th July. Such were the material facts as to the position and state of the ship on the 5th of May. As to the shipping order the question was what is the true mercantile construction to be put on the words "ready to receive cargo." Upon this point, a great deal of conflicting evidence was given at the trial by several of the most eminent European merchants of Bombay. The conclusions I have arrived at, after an attentive consideration of the whole of the evidence, are these. The object of the shipper in introducing such a stipulation as that contained in this shipping order is the prompt despatch of his goods. That is the consideration which regulates the amount of freight he is willing to pay, which in this case was at the top rate of the day. In order to ensure this prompt despatch, it is requisite that the ship on the day named in the order should be ready to receive—that is, not only to take on board, but to take in and stow away cargo, meaning thereby not only the particular question of cargo mentioned in the shipping order, but a full cargo from whomsoever offered she must, moreover, be in a position to continue doing this from day to day expeditiously and without delay or interruption, arising from the contemporaneous discharge of her inward cargo In order to this end, a ship arriving with a fair inward cargo (as was the case with the *Fleur-de-Lis*) must before, or by the day named in the order, have discharged some reasonable portion of her inward cargo. What this reasonable portion is, it may be difficult precisely to define. The best practical rule seems to be that which was suggested in the clear and able evidence of the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, Mr. Walter Cassels, and Mr. Brooke, the defendant, viz., that a ship arriving with a fair inward cargo, before she can be properly said to be ready to receive outward cargo under such a shipping order as this, must have discharged all her inward cargo, except the quantity required to stiffen her. To use Mr. Scott's words, "she should be either clear of her inward cargo, or so far clear as she can be without danger." This seems to furnish a sufficiently clear practical rule: it appears to be very generally understood and acted on in Bombay and it would, in my opinion, be desirable to establish it as the recognised test of a ship's being ready or not ready to receive cargo, under a shipping order in this form. For the decision of the present case, however, it is not necessary to adopt this test to its full extent; for, in my view of the word 'reasonable' it would seem clear that the *Fleur de Lis* on the 5th of May had not discharged a reasonable portion of her inward cargo: in fact she had only begun to discharge her inward cargo at 3 p.m. on that day and at its close had only discharged a very inconsiderable portion of it. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, and on a full consideration of the whole of the evidence, I am clearly of opinion that on the 5th of May the *Fleur de Lis* was not "ready to receive cargo" within the true meaning of the shipping order, and that consequently the shipper rightfully exercised his option of cancelling the order. The decree, therefore, will be for the defendant with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir.—The great man of Baroda and the great woman of Bhopal, have been kicking up a pretty dust in Bombay but nothing to the dust that is at present kicking itself up in the Fort and on the Esplanade. It is now half past four o'clock and clouds are rising such as to appal the guilty and make mad the green, and the devil a sight of a watering cart is to be seen. No doubt it is a combination of the worthies mentioned the other day by your correspondent in his "over time" article to destroy cambrics and cashmere, carriages and horses. A litle less education and a little more cleanliness "if you love me Hal."—Your's, PISCES.

BENGAL.

The first six months' experience of Mr. Gladstone's reduction of the duty on tea to a shilling a lb., is even more favourable than we expected. Allowing a deduction for the forced delivery during the first two of these months, the best London brokers estimate the increased consumption at ten per cent. The actual figures, making no such allowance, are these. Duty was paid during the six months on 46,897,563 lbs. This is at the rate of 93,795,126 lbs. a year, or 14,978,067 lbs. more than was taken in the preceding twelve months. India need not fear the competition of the American Tea Company lately chartered by the Legislature of Pensylvania. The production of tea is not likely to do more than keep pace with its growing consumption all over the world. Both in India and America, the local demand for the cheap and coarse teas will prove practically inexhaustible.—*Friend of India, Ja.* 31.

The government of India lately applied to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, whether he could spare one regiment of European and one of Native infantry for service on the frontier. The reply of the Chief Commissioner has, we understand, just reached this, to the effect that the European regiment now *en route* from Dinapore to Gonda, and the 9th N. I. at Fyzabad, could be best spared from Oude, if required.—*Englishman, December* 31.

The abolition of the Bengal Marine and of the Indian Navy, and the consequently diminished operations of the government dockyard at Kidderpore, having terminated the necessity for a supply of teak timber for government purposes, the appointment of timber agent at Moulmein has been abolished, and Major Benson, of the Madras army, who as been holding it since it was established, returns to his own Presidency. This government timber agency has been an expensive and useless construction; it being a fact that from its birth, now more than a year since, till its abolition, not a single foot of teak, or any other wood, has been purchased by the agent, who has literally performed, as regards Moulmein and the agency, the exploit of the French monarch by going down to, and returning from, that port. This is another instance of the way in which government manages its affairs, and expends the public money, as compared with the cautious and economical manner in which private firms and individuals look to their own interests, curtail extraordinary expenses, and avoid constituting useless and extravagant appointment.—*Id.*

We understand that the British Indian Assocaition have at last understood what it is their duty to do as a representative body on the occasion of the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition. They have decided, we understand, on inviting two thousand ryots to visit Calcutta and the Exhibition. They will pay their expenses and treat them with hospitality. This is a worthy application of their means, and we are gratified to find the Natives of rank and influence understanding so well their work on this most novel and interesting occasion, Moreover, we learn that, not contented with this their first true estimation of the value of this Agricultural Exhibition, it is their intention to invite the Talookdars and Zemindars of Bengal who may come to see the Exhibition to a grand feast (*zeafut*) and entertainment at Belgatchia.—*Id.*

SIND.

Attempt at Suicide.—It is with feelings of regret that we have to record another attempt at suicide in H. M.'s 109th Regiment. Corporal Peter Mitchell having been found, on the morning of the 27th ultimo, in an outhouse attached to the barracks, with a desperate cut in his throat. He was immediately conveyed to hospital, where he lays in a precarious state. The wound, tho' not mortal in itself, had been inflicted some time before the unfortunate man was found, and the loss of blood has been so great that it is feared he will sink thro' sheer exhaustion.—*Our Paper Kurrachee, Jan.* 1.

N. W. PROVINCES.

It is satisfactory to learn that the men of the European corps, who had been suffering most seriously under attacks of fever and ague, in the Peshawur valley, have benefitted considerably by being moved to the frontier; and are now doing well.—*Oudh Gazette, Jan.* 2.

We regret to learn that Dr. Smith, of Colonel Bruce's battery, met with a sad accident on Wednesday last, in being thrown from his dog-cart opposite Christ Church. The injury sustained appeared at first, to be much greater than, we are happy to say, has proved to be the case. The Doctor was insensible for some time after the fall; but is progressing very favorably; and will, it is hoped, be all right again very soon.—*Id.*

Advices from the Punjaub mention that, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief contemplates proceeding to Peshawur, with a view to look after the sick and wounded, to arrange for the location of the several corps on their retiring from the frontier service, and to inspect the troops. A Camp of Exercise, it is expected, will be formed at Rawul Pindee, where His Excellency was looked for on the 28th ultimo, the heavy camp then being under march from Meean Meer.—*Id.*

A letter from the Frontier of the 27th says:—"Only two Bonair Chiefs and about forty of their men accompanied the Guides to Mulkah. They halted the first day at Kogah, and reached Mulkah at 4 P.M., the following day. The road was very steep, but not difficult. Mulkah is a well built village, and about the same size as Umbeyla, with cultivation all about it, being situated in a valley, and a most difficult military position. There were numbers of Hindustanees and Amazies in the neighbourhood, but none in the place itself, they wanted to attack our people but the Bonair Chiefs would not have it at any price; though the fanatics were mad upon it. The Guides and all our people slept in Mulkah one night, and next day fired it in several places, which so excited the people all round that it was considered advisable to leave the place. There was a powder mill there.

The Umbeyla Pass was entirely evacuated the day before Christmas day: a few regiments remain with the Guides in Eusufzie to burn Gundup, and Busuck, and some other villages in the Loondkhaur valley, &c., that ends the business."—*Delhi Gazette, January* 2.

THE FRONTIER.

(From the Delhi Gazette.)

We made some general remarks the other day upon the conduct of the campaign on the Eusufzai frontier now so happily ended. A few further remarks combined with some information we have been able to collect, will not be uninteresting to our readers.

It was on the 10th December that all the Bonair Chiefs came into Major James, and sued for peace. Their sincerity was rather doubted at that time, but as subsequent events showed without reason, because not a Bonair was opposed to us at the recent action at Laloo and Umbeyla, and a contingent of 2,000 of them went to destroy Mulkah. In fact they were evidently anxious to get rid of the Britishers at any price

The Bonair tribe are the bravest and most steadfast of our enemies. And their opposition to us is easily accounted for, because they considered that our move on the Umbeyla pass, was an attack on their territory, the Bonair pass being only about one and a half miles from our position. People blamed Chamberlain for not having advanced at first into the Chumla valley and destroyed Mulkah. But he was prevented from doing so by his very inefficient carriage and want of supplies, which obliged him to halt in the pass in the first instance instead of going right on as he intended into the valley. The carriage of the Punjaub irregular force was good and serviceable, but that of the 101st, 71st and the other (native) regiments with the force, was bad—untrained camels and ill-fed mules who, with their drivers had never before been out of the plains. If Chamberlain had advanced under these circumstances, and with all the warlike [illegible] ing out of the Bonair pass on to his left and rear, and occupying the Umbeyla pass, his communications, to use a phrase of which Kinglake thinks so much would have been "compromised" But he was too good a soldier and had seen too much of mountain warfare to be caught in such a trap. He halted at the pass, brought up his rear guard and supplies, and in that strong position resolutely awaited the gallant, repeated and desperate attacks of the confederate tribes, who full well knew the value of his position (as did also the Sittana Hindustanee fanatics, fighting with halters round their necks) which gave him the command of the Chumla valley teeming with plenty, and the depot of their supplies, and an an ingress, into the bargain, into the *terra-incognita* of the tribes. Hence the furious attempts to eject Chamberlain and his gallant force from the pass, and hurl them back into the plains. But Chamberlan was not to be moved. He well knew that his position was inpregnable if well defended, and well did his troops defend it. The tribes knocked their heads against his position, and its artillery, with immense loss, till they lost heart. Their losses are said to have been at the lowest calculation, 2,000 killed, and a proportionate number of wounded. Those wounded it must be remembered had not the advantage of a "medical department." The poor wretches languish and die in their own villages from wounds which in our hospitals would be considered slight. The tribes lost their best and foremost men, and the wounded filled their villages which resounded with the lamentations of their women. The Bonairs despaired of success.

The extraordinary promptitude with which large reinforcements were poured into the Cis and Trans-Indus filled them with dismay. "If," said they, "we cannot drive the English back an inch from the pass, what shall we do when reinforced, they descend with triple and quadruple numbers into the valley?"

The "commissariat" of the tribes was also as faulty as their "medical department." Their troops fought all day and then had to go and seek for their dinners. Provisions rose to famine prices amongst them, and Chamberlain's favorite declaration, that in the contest the tribes would tire first, was completely verified,

Until the 20th November, they fought desperately, but such was the climax of defeat they then received, when they made their last desperate and fruitless attempt on the right of our position, the Craig picket, and were driven down the hill by the 71st and Goorkhas that they were "tired out," and without making a single other attempt against our position began to enter into negociations with our Commissioner. These negociations were on and off till the 10th of last month, when the whole of the Bonair chiefs came into camp and sued for peace. Major James' terms were not hard. He did not forget that the Bonairs had been friendly to us formerly, and that the "promenade militaire" which we had unluckly, through a politieal blunder made into their country, gave them just cause for viewing us as most doubtful visitors, and for taking up arms against us. All that was demanded of them was the cessation of all hostility, the ejection from their territory of the Sittana rebels, and their assistance in destroying Mulkah as a sign of their entire submission. Mulkah, the stronghold of the fanatics on a northern spur of the Mahabun, turned into a kind of depot and head quarters, was the place to which they always retreated when attacked at Sittana. The Bonairs at first, it appears, pointed out the probability of the war party and fanatics with the Mahomedan chief priest the "Akhoond" of Swat at their head, preventing them from carrying out the destruction of the stronghold. So it turned out. The Akhoond would not hear of his pets being sacrificed and this led to the successful move against Laloo and Umbeyla where not a Bonair fought against us.

The Bonairs were the "fighting division" of the tribes, and their withdrawl from the confederation was a fatal blow to its strength. Their great losses induced them to cease opposition and come to terms, and when they came into camp and sued for peace, the struggle was virtually over. The advance into the valley became comparatively easy, and every credit must be given to General Garvock for having made it well and vigorously.

The rapid arrival of reinforcements had its due effect on all this, and has had a wonderful effect on the frontier generally and the border tribes. From 24,000 to 25,000 troops equipped and ready for action should the ebullition of fanaticism have spread, were not to be despised.

Nor will the general effect throughout the whole country of the successful termination of the affair be less than in the immediate neighbourhood of the scene of operations. Diaffection has been more or less rife since 1857 It is the smouldering embers of the conflagration which then raged throughout the country. Baffled in their attempts to kindle the flame again, the rebels still at large have, as is well-known, perseveringly endeavoured to tamper with the ill-affected, who are as a matter of course, to be found everywhere in a thickly populated country like India, in our large cities especially, and wherever Mahomedans have much influence. Open resistance however was hopeless, and so they were forced to content themselves with secretly fanning the fire of fanaticism, and reviving the dying hopes of the zealots with traditions and prophesies, and all sorts of lying stories. Our readers will recollect how all this cropped out in the spring of last year when the movement in Central Asia gave colour to the stories so diligently circulated about a great political revolution being about to arise in that quarter. Here again events showed the plotters and prophecy-mongers were wrong. The threatening storm passed off, and nothing came from Central Asia beyond the conquest of Herat, which was so closely followed by the death of Dost Mahomed. Still the persevering Mahomedans would not give up hopes, and the distemper of disaffection came to a head in the position taken by the Sittana people, who have, it is now known, been in correspondence with their brethren and co-religionists pretty well all over the country down as far as Patna. Treasonable correspondence was seized in Delhi months ago which—we were informed was surrendered on condition of secrecy, implicating more or less men of note and position, and the recent capture at Umballa of fresh correspondence of this kind has enabled us to trace some of the ramifications of all this plotting to the bazar of one of our largest military cantonments. Even yet the fire still smoulders: and thousands, shall we say millions, though disappointed, doubtless, at their hopes of the Sittana dealer "turning up trumps" being dashed to the ground, are still looking trustfully to the fulfilment of Niamut-ool-la Shah's prophecy, and the thousand and one traditions that hint broadly at the developement of some politico-religious revolution—to come to a head in 1864. And so firm is the conviction of multitudes in the truth of this, that we have heard of many even bigotted Mahomedan Molvies and preachers declaring their resolve to abandon the faith of their forefathers if these prophesies prove false.

As the faith in a prophecy is not unfrequently developed into an attempt to accomplish its fulfilment, we therefore in this, the commencement of what millions of people expect to be an eventful year, warn the Government not to relax their measures of precaution, but to maintain their present attitude of watchfulness and a prudent confidence in those warlike races who have, especially in the late campaign, proved themselves worthy of it, and an unceasing, though not an irritating observance of social and political movements among the people of India and the neighbouring powers.

The very fact of Sir John Lawrence being Governor General is a tower of strength and every Englishman and every native who is well affected towards the British Government will feel that the helm could be in no safer hands. We have got the pilot on board the old ship at last.

LIFE IN A COUNTRY HOUSE.

(From the Cornhill Magazine.)

Dispensing and receiving hospitality in the country to the extent to which it is now carried may be classed among the institutions which have grown out of railway travelling. Distance is, now-a-days, the one thing never dreamt of as an excuse either for not inviting or for declining. In posting-days the custom used to be confined to neighbours, or if great friends came several scores of dreary miles, they were expected to remain, not days but weeks; and ladies were only just recovering from the fatigues of the journey by the time most visits of the present date are over.

From the eve of the 12th of August in North, and of the 1st of September everywhere else, hundreds of country houses assemble frequent parties, many of which are scarcely without visitors till the beginning of the following London season. The custom is mainly confined to the British Isles; for, though it is highly appreciated by the French, Belgians, and others, the law relative to division of property will always so dwarf the majority of fortunes as to prevent it from ever figuring conspicuously as part of their social system; and the amount of wealth and prosperity which it indicates amongst us must be enormous, looking at the style in which things are done. No house where entertainment is the order of the autumn and winter months can be kept going with a less income than 10,000*l.* a year The different degrees to which things are well or ill done depends chiefly upon whether the host or hostess (whichever happens to reign) in "understanding" and zealous, or the reverse. The scale aimed at varies but little anywhere. Smaller fortunes of, say, 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* a year, simply entertain fewer people, and less often; but everybody gives the [illegible] number [illegible] for dinner, and champagne each day; everywhere there are carriages to drive people out, keepers in readiness, &c. &c. There are, it is true, exceptional cases, but they are rare. At W——, a bachelor, on going to dress for dinner, beholds himself reflected on every side in vast sheets of looking-glass, by the light of no fewer than eighteen wax-candles, and at K—— each married couple has a private sitting-room, which is brilliantly illuminated both at the fall of day, and again when the party breaks up at night; editions of the principal newspapers are provided for their special use, and even postage envelopes are not forgotten; but what can astonish at a place where thirteen days' first-rate cover-shooting can be had without going over an inch of ground twice?

But everywhere the main point of all is the cook, since the spirits of the guests, consequently the whole success of the party, depends thereupon. "*Le veritable Amphitrion c'est l'Amphitrion où l'on dine*," which, freely translated, means that no man deserves the name of a *host* who gives you what does not deserve the name of a *dinner*. A few romantic and *very* young people begin life with an Utopian idea that food, except in as much as regards health, is a subject quite unworthy the attention of intellectual being; in fact, that gastronomy is a degrading study. "The more the brute is snubbed," say they, "the more does the mind improve and develop! and since, do what one will, far too much of the brute remains after all, how culpable must it be wantonly to aggravate matters by pandering to a sensual and corrupt appetite?" All I can say to these young stoics is, that however well such systems may work in convents and monasteries, they are utterly inapplicable to society; for experience shows that the surest way of getting people to give *you* an intellectual treat is to give *them* a substantial and savoury one; and it is on this account that each new gastronomic discovery deserves to be hailed as a step in the march of civilization. Give people a bad dinner and they become utterly worthless; give them a good one, and they will sing, play, act charades, talk, and, above all, laugh, to any desired amount.

Railways! I thank you! I have known all the social joys of a winter in Rome, a winter in Paris and of several London seasons, and have arrived at the conclusion that for real enjoyment of society, there is nothing like a country house. There no tearing about from street to street, no incessant answering of notes, no endless appointments to distract the brain and ruffle the temper; but each pleasure *comes to you* in an agreeable and a peaceful routine, which is still full of variety. The more people visit, the more do they become fitted for visiting, and, accordingly, the more they enjoy it. After the first two months the novice sighs for anchorage; but drive him on a few weeks longer, and flitting from house to house becomes a seennd nature, and by no means an idle or unprofitable existence need it be. For example, a lady may visit nearly the whole year round, and yet frequently contrive to publish books, to keep up her music and a large correspondence, to embroider yards upon yards of tapestry, and all without the smallest sacrifice of what is due to social obligations. Such instances are known. Music, drawing, needlework, reading the papers, and even letter-writing may, to a great extent, be carried on in public.

Unless all attend a meet of hounds, or some distant expedition is decided upon, you are pretty well master of your time, with the exception of breakfast, until twelve, when it will be well to join whatever the chase or the gun may have left of the party. After lunch, everybody is expected to hold themselves at the disposal of the lady of the house, for a ride, drive, or walk, as the case may be. If the weather be such as to induce you to remain within doors, your co-operation will be sought for a game at pool, badminton (which is battledore and shuttlecock played with sides, across a string suspended some five feet from the ground), and similar amusements. At four you may again retire, if you please, until dinner-time. A thorough wet or snow-stormy day, when the bleakness without enhances the comfort within, often turns out to be anything but a bore, from the effect it has of keeping every one sociably in the house, and driving them to endless expedients and devices, which, although originally adopted to kill time, often end in entertaining it. When a riding-school and numerous stud are at hand, a scratch pack of musicians and riding-habits of various pretensions make their appearance, and equestrian quaderilles and lancers are gone through; or a bar is put up, and "larked" over, as the case may be. What constitutes the great charm of this sort of life is the ever-increasing fashion of letting people do, with respect to amusing themselves, exactly as they please. Everything at the command of the host is put at the disposal of the guest, but care is taken that he shall understand he is nowise expected to take part in anything, unless perfectly agreeable to himself. "Liberty Hall" is the title almost every host wishes to gain for his house. Punctuality is of course expected at dinner, though not always at breakfast and no one need appear at lunch unless he please.

Our young men have long since grown very impatient of being kept long in the dining-room after the fair objects of their aspirations have left; more particularly if they are not sufficiently intimate to seek consolation by confiding to each other their woes; and it is sometimes highly diverting to note the various phases of their wretchedness, while foxes and hunters, after driving away church-rates and the bench of magistrates, succumb in their turn before pheasants, eggs and the game-laws, at the venerable end of the table. Fitz-Romeo seems trying to mesmerise by his vacant stare the topmost plum of the pyramid before him, young Love-and-Starve is lost in admiration for a flaw in the ceiling, while poor Fargone seeks diligently for a knot in the tablecloth with his right-hand, while apparently endeavouring to pull off the left half of his moustache with the other.

In theory, most men agree that fifteen or twenty minutes is ample time to sit over their wine, but alas! the theoretical twenty too often grows to a practical fifty even now-a-days, while people still living remember a time when there was no such thing as driving home after dinner, an invitation to dine being always accompanied by one to pass the night: for the potent reason that the gentlemen of the party were never expected to rejoin the ladies after the repast, but to be assisted to their rooms in various stages of oblivious happiness, far on in the small hours.

Several efforts have been made to introduce the foreign custom of the gentlemen leaving the room with the ladies, but happily without success, as there can be no doubt that both meet again with renewed pleasure after a few minutes' separation. The late Lord A., dining with Lord and Lady S. (who were about the first to make the innovation) happened to be tormented by a tight boot and being ignorant of the intended measure he contrived by the aid of his other foot, and a friendly leg of the table, to drow it off. "I shall have an opportunity," thought he, "of re-booting after the ladies retire;" and his face beamed as he congratulated himself on his release, and on the impossibility of detection. Poor man, he was noted for getting into absurd situations! The gloves are adjusted, the signal is given (that signal which is perhaps the only one never yet met but with acquiescence), and my lord rises in his place with serene brow, but, O horror! he presently beholds the being, late his lovely charge, looking at him in a very ominous manner! A glance round the room, and the whole terrible truth flashes upon him like a thunderbolt. There is no help for it—go he must. The drawing-room is reached, unconscious beauty seats herself on an ottoman in the most conspicuous part of the room, and talks on and on without giving any signs of coming to a full stop. The wretched little peer stands fidgeting before her, and planning a speedy exit: when, just as he believes himself on the verge of accomplishing it, and is flattering himself that his black stocking has saved him from discovery, the door is flung wid open, and in comes John Thomas bearing "my lord's boot" upon a silver charger!

I have heard it argued that another foreign custom, the *dejeuner a la fourchette*, ought to be adopted in England in lieu of our present breakfast and lunch, on the ground that two regular meals a day, when the party is large, are as much as servants have properly time for; but this plan would never suit our sportmen, and I trust the ladies would not be willing to forego their society up to dinner-time; besides, this system would necessitate so much carrying of tea, toast &c. to the bedrooms, that it is doubtful whether much trouble would be saved by the change.

The non-sporting men of the party, if they remain entertaining (?) the ladies all day, will generally find themselves at a discount when the Nimrods return; the ungrateful fair having a surprising appetite for variety. Where shooting or hunting is to be had, those who partake in the sport are proverbially happier on a visit than their wives and daughters, and this is, in great measure, owing to a habit the latter have of all sitting too much to gether instead of seeking occupation in their respective rooms; for a due balance of solitude and society is nowhere more necessary to be observed than at the rural gatherings.

The country house is in itself a little world complete. There all the latest improvements of civilization are crowded together, in art, equipage, dress, gardening, cookery, and upholstery. We have in the host and his family a petty monarch, and the princes and princesses of the blood; the aristocracy is represented by the guests; valets and ladies-maids may do duty for lords and ladies in waiting; while the tenantry around require no twisting to represent the rate-payers.

The writer of this paper was not long since confined to his room for some days by illness, at a certain popular house in the South. His windows looked out upon the [illegible] It must strike foreigners that [illegible] us ever builds a comfortable house [illegible] self, but he invariably follows it with a palace for his horses. It was an exhilarating sight to the eye of a sick man to see the five bays, in their shining harness, stamping with impatience, until the dandy postilions and outriders presently came forth, looking as if they had never done an hour's work in their lives, and didn't intend to;" but were only going to condescend to ride, just to show how well they could do it. A few hours and the return mud-bespattered, and "all of a smoke," presently followed by other carriages that have set down new guests, and have come round to be unladen of their luggage. Lights appear in many windows, shadows flit busily by, and there is a pleasing sense of refreshment for the road weary, and of preparation for regaling lord and valet, man and beast. O bachelors of London, sick abed! it is better to lie thus, though tantalized by not to be-responded to dinner-bells, and kept awake by festive sounds, than to suffer in the undisturbed silence of your laundress's list shoe!

Owners of fine place generally appear to see as much company at home, and to go out as little themselves as they can possibly manage; and the difficulty of getting together a score of visitors, particularly at rather short notice, is often surprising; it is by no means uncommon to find that the number of *invites*, as compared with those who come, is in the ratio of four or even five to one. The grand difficulty is to get men; for what with the rich ones, whose business or pleasure keeps them at home, and what with the poor ones tied down by their various professions, the class of visiting men is chiefly confined to the few *petits rentiers* of society, the most desirable of whom are generally full of similar engagements.

La creme de la creme, when visiting in the country, is constantly being thrown with people who may be designated as only "single cream," and whom it would otherwise meet but in London crowds, and probably never happen to become acquainted with. They are invited together for various reasons, such as neighbourhood, political interest, or being hard up for company. The single cream be charming, it has now at least the chance of being appreciated by the double cream, a chance which it might never have been blessed with in town; and many a fast friendship between some favourite of fashion and one who, while of the same or even higher rank than herself, but not in the former's exclusive suit, owes it origin to some such confusion in the social dairy. But mixing company, even to a slight degree, is a dangerous expedient for all save the very gods and goddesses of fashion, since, when minor deities attempt it, cliques and dissensions are almost sure to make their appearance, and spoil the whole *agrement* of the visit; except, indeed, so far as the laughing philosopher of the party is concerned. Members of any of the four great aristocracies—Beauty, Talent, Rank, and Money—are now universally welcome, provided always that they be fine specimens.

It is certain that one gets to know what people are, far better in four days at a country house than in the hurry and crowd of as many London seasons; and it is an interesting employment to analyze the composition of the *reunion*, to trace the amount of success attending it to the true cause, or to discover what it is that spoils the salad.

There is a gift, rare indeed to meet with, the possessor of which is apt to be little thought of by the many, and yet he is more valuable in a house than a host of otherwise accomplished and more strikingly gifted men. It is the knack of which the owner is probably unconscious, of drawing out all the other guests, yet without seeming to do so; and of making them display their various endowments to the best advantage. This fact or knowledge of his species enables him to act like a magician even on a party of strangers, and his value is often discovered for the first time when his absence accidentally occurs. Society is, doubtless, as necessary to such a man as he is to society, yet being invariably one whose hours of retirement are amply employed, he never enters it without feeling that he is buying his enjoyment at the cost of precious time; and he is determined, if possible, to have a good return for the sacrifice. Perhaps, next to him in value comes the man who takes the line of making himself to a certain premeditated degree a butt to the rest of the company. To do this without ever incurring their pity, which would be fatal, requires considerable sharpness. The third place maybe assigned to the amusing "rattle," who is always ready to fill up any gap in the conversation.

Go where one will, and however charming the party in the house, the aborigines of the neighbourhood who come occasionally to dinner are, for the most part, savage, ill dressed, and uninteresting. This applies especially to the female specimens of the class. Who is not familiar with the [illegible] man, who, on being announced, advances up the room with a lady on each arm, one of whom wears spectacles, and is sinking into the seer and yellow, while the other is unbeautifully young? Why is the said young lady invariably robed in a nondescript white garment, with there-quarters of a yard of coloured ribbon round the place where the waist ought to be, the remaining quarter of the yard bought being split hemmed on the frayed side, and mado to do duty for ornament on the sleeves? The damsel's complexion and figure are easy of description. The former is pale wherever it should be pink, and pink wherever it should be pale; the latter is round wherever it should be flat, and flat wherever it should be round. The luckless cavalier who takes her in to dinner will find that the only result of his many efforts to get up a conversation will be that she repeats a great portion of each of his questions in her reply. "Do you often attend archery meetings, Miss Queer?" "No, I don't often attend archery meetings;" and so on. Probably, when they have departed, a discussion will arise among some of the party as to the relationship of the trio: whether the middle-aged woman was wife or sister to the tall man, and what the young one was to both?

Two of the most irritating faults a house can be marred by are children and dogs. I refer not to children who, produced for a moment in gorgeous array, and happily awed by the novelty of company, are in a subdued state, which renders them rather desirable fancy articles than otherwise—to have their fat cheeks well pinched,, a sugar-plum stuffed into their mouths, and away with them—but when they are for ever running in and out: when, alas, they have lost their shyness, they become almost pestiferous. Dogs, though far less objectionable, are also to be condemned, because fatally apt to monopolize coversation (strange charge against dumb animals though it be), to the detriment of more interesting subjects. When it has been my fate to undergo, for days together, a constant recurrence of dog-talk, how fervently have I wished some invisible short-hand-writer were employed taking down all that had been said about Flo and Tiny during the visit; that I might, at the end, display it in black and white, to the confusion, let us hope, of the guilty ones.

Surely the few houses still without a smoking-room will not long persevere in their singularity? To be driven *bon gre mal gre* to one's bedroom, when the ladies retire, is a species of tyranny bordering on the unbearable; while being consigned to the crickets, black-beetles, and roasting blaze of the kitchen, is only one degree less horrible. Another point: If the [illegible] of the house be no smoker, let him [illegible] trustworthy guest the charge of seeing [illegible] and all made safe for the night; but let him not come yawning and fidgeting about until the last throw away their half-consumed cigars in sheer despair. Such unwise measures often defeat their own end by tempting men to read in bed, to bring clandestine packs of cards in their portmanteaus, and to establish secret rubbers in their rooms.

The time-honoured custom of feeing servants and gamekeepers still remains a thorn in the side, even more of the entertainers than of the entertained; as regards servants, it has been greatly modified of late years. A single man, who takes his valet with him, has no fees to give *in* the house; though if he rides, or if a cariage be ordered out solely for his use, he will be expected to give a trifle in the stables. Housemaids look for a small gratuity from ladies only. A man, visiting without his valet, must of course fee the man who waits upon him; but the following very moderate scale of payment will always be found to satisfy, except perhaps from very great gentlemen indeed, viz, for one or two nights, half-a-crown; from three nights to a week, five shillings: from that to ten days, seven shillings and sixpence: and for a fortnight, half a sovereign. A sovereign will be ample even for six weeks. Reduced within these limits, whatever may be urged against the practice, it is shorn of half its evils, and there does not appear to be any means of abolishing it, though some years ago the noble owner of A—— adopted the railway-station plan, and had written up in various parts of the house, "You are requested to give no vales to the servants."

The chief use of taking about a servant of one's own is, that he packs and unpacks for one. It is a great comfort on arriving at a house, after a long journey, to be able to spend the interval before the dressing-bell in chat or repose, and then to find everything laid out in one's room in the very same [illegible] as at home; and there are few more pitiful cases than that of young-bachelor, whose head is full of other thoughts, having to devote the last [illegible] or two of his time before leaving a house to the task of packing his own things more pitiful still if he be in love, which ought always to be the case at the end of a visit; yet he can hardly ask a strange servant to do the work for him.

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of finding his toothpowder dispersed over his dress-coat on reaching his next destination, a not improbable contingency.

The waiting at table is most perfect at houses where none of the visitors' servants are admitted into the room, the home staff of officials being equal to all requirements. When the party is large, a proportion of one attendant to every three guests will be found sufficient.

It is much to be regretted, however that keepers who are able to show a good head of game are becoming every year more exorbitant in their expectations. Add to this the bill habitually presented to each sportsman in Norfolk and Suffolk for shot, and at many places in the said counties for powder also, after killing, be it remembered, the host's game for him, which game is probably distined for market; add moreover the fees to loaders and beaters in cover-shooting, and it will readily be understood why many a young *fanatico* for the sport, whose means are weak as his frame is robust, is compelled to decline an invitation to good shooting quarters.

At a certain noble earl's, where nobody pays for ammuntion, and everything is done *en prince*, I am told that you find on your dressing table, before dinner, a list of what has fallen to your own gun, together with some blank labels on which you are free to write the addresses of any friends among whom you may wish to divide the whole amount you have killed.

Good reader, you surely did not expect to get through this paper without a little croquet? Where can one go now-a-days without stumbling upon that [illegible] amusement?—literally *stumbling*, for one is sure to catch one's foot in those man-trappish hoops. A certain indignant friend of mine declares he would stick up a notice on his lawn (if he had one) to the effect that all persons found perpetrating croquet on the premises should be prosecuted, &c. Well, not even the seven men I supplanted in the affection of the seven Miss Roquets can accuse me of partiality for the game: but still, intrinsically bad as croquet is as a game—grovelling on the ground as it is—are not its advantages even greater than its faults? Is it not after all, an incentive to flirtation? And is not that pray, a point second to none in the success of a country mustering? Whether happiness or heart-breaking be the ultimate consequence, of course nobody stops to inquire; the fun over, who cares for the victims? The very hostess who on other occasions inveighs most loudly against those despicable beings, incorrigible flirts, will be the first to engage "wretches" whenever she contemplates filling her house; and moreover, if she knows what she is about, she will scatter over her rooms little tables with games on them that only two can play at; unless, indeed, she has marriageable daughters of her own, which would spoil the look of the measure.

Private theatricals, when carefully got up, are to be highly commended, though it has been known to happen that, of all engaged, the only person distinctly heard by the audience from beginning to end was the prompter. The contempt of actors for amateurs sometimes shows itself in an amusing way.

"I know what you amateurs are," said a professional to me once. "You all think more of your get-up than anything else. Ugh! Ridiculous! to see one great booby going up to another with: 'Oh! how nice you do look, to be sure! How do you think I look?'"

I could not help feeling the truth of the remark.

A permanent theatre certainly takes up a vast deal of room in a house, and temporary ones are seldom satisfactory. At S—— the theatre has a floor constructed with a view to dancing and makes an admirable ball-room. When used for this purpose a buffet, behind which is a gay landscape scene, occupies the front of the stage. At an appointed hour this is dismantled and removed, the scene is drawn up, discovering a Gothic apartment, fitted up with armour, in which supper is tastefully laid out à la Lucrezia Borgia; chairs are brought to the place usually occupied by the orchestra, and the edge of the stage is used as a table, the servants alone being on the stage. The effect is as novel as it is charming.

How highly good musical talent is appreciated at county-house gatherings! If a fine tenor for soprano voice be discovered among the party how the gifted owner is coaxed and entreated for one more, and just one more, until the "flattering unction" laid to the performer's soul is only equalled by the corresponding rawness of his or her throat. But amateur thrushes and nightingales are among the rarest of birds, nor are good pianoforte players much easier to meet with; indeed, the great majority of players have all the same harsh, disagreeable, reposeless style. When a new performer is requested to sit down to the piano, there is often a moment of courteous silence; but it is a fact that at the very first slight mistake she makes—whether false note hesitation or slip—some one is certain to turn to his neighbour, and, without in the least knowing why, to start some topic of conversation. The charm is broken, the interest gone, and the signal given for general chat, which, from beginning in a whisper, grows with the first *crescendo* of the player and the efforts of the two to drown each other become gradually "fiercer and more fierce," until the final "crash-bang" puts an end to a performance which, musically speaking, ought never to have begun, though it the object was barely to give a fillip to the conversation, then—*à la bonheur*: there is not a word to be said, the end is amply attained.

And now for a word on gentlemen's evening dress. Why does not the fashion of dressing for dinner in knickerbockers, already so much in vogue, *dans l'intimité*, in the country, become general? Last season in London there were several sets of knickerbocker quadrilles at the Caledonian ball, and several of those who took part in them went on to another ball or two in their new attire. Some even appeared in it the following night; but, spite of all efforts made by a few, the "movement" fell to the ground. And why? The real reason will probably be found in the fact that no coat has yet been invented which, while in keeping with the knickerbockers, shall yet avoid the character of a lounging-jacket.

But the commendable and deep-rooted love of *tenue* is happily, not quite dead within us even now. The neat shoe and silk stocking surely render knickerbockers a far more appropriate dress in which to appear in a ladies' ball-room, than—than—what they replace and the present garment is certainly a prodigious anomaly as regards dancing. But reform is needed from head to heel. How greatly would a picturesque costume for man enhance the effect of those noble old rooms with embossed ceilings oak, panels, and stained windows, in which England is still so rich! Our present hideous dress makes downright eyesores of us whenever we venture within the charmed precincts where fine taste has left its magic spell.

Although visiting in the country may be the most enjoyable form of social life to the initiated, yet the vicissitudes to which the novice is exposed will appear from the following, which befel a young churchman, whose knowledge of society was confined to Cambridge. Appointed to a rural curacy, and his future abode not being quite ready for his reception, he was invited by the [illegible] manor to spend the interim at the house of the latter, which was to be full of company at the time. When our hero reached his destination, he was ushered into a drawing-room where were many ladies, and greeted by the mistress of the house.

Yawning with hunger, he marvelled why nothing more substantial was offered to him by way of refreshment after his journey than some tea, of which the fair band were then partaking, and some very thin bread-and-butter. 'Oh!' thinks he, 'people eat so heartily at their early country dinners, I suppose they can's get up fresh appetites by tea-time.' Presently one lady leaves the room, soon followed by a second and a third and in a few minutes he is left alone, with the information that he will be conducted to his apartment whenever he shall please to ring the bell. "Well," says he to himself, "this is a strange welcome certainly, but doubtless they keep pristine hours in the country, and men are so exhausted by hunting or shooting, that they are glad to retire early: I shall see them to-morrow." So, finding there is nothing for it, he rings the bell and betakes him to his rooms.

He had not been asleep long, before he was startled into consciousness by a tremendous ringing. His course of action is instantly decided upon, and he rushes into the passage, *as he is* screaming "Fire!" at the top of his voice, just as all the ladies are sweeping by, full-dress for dinner!

TIPPING THE TEAPOT.

(From All the Year Round.)

Two years ago, the Lord Chancellor deprived us of the services of our friend the curate, by giving him a living which would just secure him bread. For this the Reverend Timothy Tritt, who is grateful little round man, will never cease to bless his patron.

Tritt was always popular in Grumbleton: was liked better, indeed, than the rector. This, though, is commonly the case. Rectors are past romance, and curates are not too far gone—so, at least, say the ladies. Curates have nothing to do with parochial grievances in vestry: it is no business of theirs to compel recalcitrant members of the flock to yield their yearly allowance of fleece for the proper comfort of the rectorial body. Lastly, rectors are generally married, and curates are well disposed to follow the example.

So soon as it became confidentially known throughout the parish that the Rev. T. Tritt had got a living, all the ladies determined to get up a testimonial for him. How impressive was the presentation day, graced by the beauties and virtues of Grumbleton, reckoning from Miss Virginia Stocke (such was her name then), bright [illegible], and the Misses Mynn, to the damsels [illegible] confirmation, and who are deeply interested in all that was going to happen. Admiral Groggen was there, with his jolly nose and ear-trumpet; as an influential parishioner he had undertaken the duty of spokesman. Rector Drowse was there with all his belongings; the Grobey family, the Slobey family, old Mrs. Tittlemy, and the curate in full canonical apparel, were all there. It was an influential gathering of grateful parishioners, including every child in the parish above ten years old. We met on a hot July day, and the room was crammed to suffocation. There was a table in front of the rector, and on the table there was a shiny mahogany box. It shone nearly as much as Mr. Tritt's smooth pate, which he polished ever and anon with a white pocket handkerchief, unmindful that it had long reached its maximum of radiance. He tried, meanwhile, to look as-if he were not specially interested in what was going on. Report has been uncertain, wavering between the probablity of his transplanting to the new soil Virginia Stocke or Jessie Mynn. He mustn't commit bigamy, but both girls have been enthusiastic in the matter of the testimonial.

The school-room was garlanded with festoons and appropriate mottoes. One or two old devices had been retained: "Welcome the coming, speed the parting friend," was thought too prettily done to be excluded, and not altogether inappropriate, although it certainly did appear to have an eye to the new curate, as well as Mr. Tritt. Indeed, there was much curiosity about him. "May fortune shower her choicest gifts upon you," was another device, considered most ingenious and appropriate. We omit the Scriptural phrases which Grumbleton, not being an original, soon fell a quoting, as people do when they don't know what else to say. A pile of carte-de-visite portraits of the curate in full canonical apparel, was also on the table, to remind the sorrowing parishioners of their departed pastor when his voice should no longer be heard among them.

The harmonium and school children at a given signal struck up, and all joined in singing. Mr. Tritt's bass was audible, though rather hoarse, on the occasion. A bass voice, and a mild temper disposing him to coo with it, are the fortunate conjunctions for a curate. The model curate blends orchestrally the serpent (or the bassoon) with the dove.

Admiral Groggen's ears are deaf to the strain, and he stares out of window, ruminating oratory, while the music has possession of the public. When it has ceased, curiosity enforces instant silence, while the rector, a man who does common things well, and uncommon things not so well, briefly opens the proceedings by calling on Admiral Groggen to proceed to business. The gallant admiral would certainly have been more at home in laying his ship alongside his enemy, but we have all to do queer things sometimes, and must manage as well as we can. Sneaking up, therefore, as if there were a strange craft in sight, and he had mislaid his speaking-trumpet, he informs the company that Mr. Tritt is about to leave them for a new scene of labours, to which he has been preferred by the Lord Chancellor. He is glad of his good fortune, but sorry to lose him. He believes he preaches excellent sermons, but, owing to deafness, is of course unable to judge. His deafness explained why he sometimes fell asleep during Mr. Tritt's sermons; a better apology, he would remind them, than some other folks had. Oh, they didn't sleep in church? He was glad to hear it; men ought to keep their eyes open when on duty, and women too (loud cheers), which the admiral could not hear, so that he had got well into the principal part of his speech when the noise subsided. Here however, he was a little at fault. "And this mahogany box," he repeated, taking it up and scanning it attentively, "varnished very nicely, M. Tritt." (Mr. T., in canonical apparel, bows assent.) "Jessie my dear, where the deuce is the key?" A little litter and confusion among the ladies; meanwhile, Admiral Groggen proceeds:

"Grateful recollection; good-hearted man; held the poor—none of you ladies know anything about the key?"

"The key," says Miss Virginia, very quietly, "is here, Admiral Groggen."

"Oh, oh," said the speaker. "Now, Mr. Tritt, we shall get on, sir! Yes, my dears," continued the admiral, quite blandly, and unlocking the chest as he went on "it's all right. And now Reverend Mr. Tritt, A. M.," he continued, his eye catching sight of the inscription "I have the honour to request, on behalf of the grateful parishioners of Grumbleton, your acceptance of *this teapot*," holding it aloft amid the applause of the company, and then handing it across the table to the curate, who took it nervously in both hands, opened the lid, looked in, and set it down on the table; "this cream ewer," which accordingly followed the teapot; "and this sugar-basin, sir, which, if it has no sugar in it at the present moment, has something wherewithal to sweeten the cares of existence, and—and—to help keep the kettle boiling."

A heavy purse of gold was lifted from the basin by the gratified and greatly affected recipient, amidst loud applause from all, which the admiral could notice, if he could not hear.

"Bless you, my worthy friend!" said the admiral, shaking the curate's hand warmly: "get a good wife, Timothy, to make tea for you, as soon as you can."

A great many damp eyes sparkled in the school-room at that moment, but it is gratifying to state that Mr. Tritt was equal to the occasion.

Of course he shed tears. Of course he was overcome by his feelings. Of course he was taken by surprise. He would remember them in his prayers when he was far away; and he hoped they would remember him. He should never look at the teapot and the tea-service, without a charming reminiscence of dear Grumbleton. He might find many discouragements before him; rather expected he should; but remembrance of this day's proceedings, the touching address of their gallant old friend——(Here Tritt raised his voice a little, to make the deaf man hear.) "That's right, give it'em well," said Admiral Groggen, under the impression that the curate was improving the occasion. "Sarve 'em right; Grumbleton folks good for nothing, as you say." Whereat everybody began to laugh, and nothing more could be said, sentimental or serious.

The rector asked everybody to luncheon, and the proceedings of the day closed with an affecting address to the school children, and a fire-ballon, which came down somewhere and did mischief.

The months rolled on in Grumbletion. Miss Stocke made a very good humdrum wife for Tritt, and the time soon came when the successor in the curacy was to give way to the son of the rector, who wanted a title. But nobody spoke of the former curate; his photograph was framed and hung up in some of the cottages, but I believe the Mynns had lost theirs. The wine merchant had one, but that came as a label on a case of returned empties from Grumbletion.

"It's no use," said Admiral Groggen, "giving Thews a tea-pot and a bag of money, you know. *He's* got plenty of money, so what will you do?"

"An inkstand," suggested Miss Rose Mynn.

"To get him to write his sermons, eh? A cricket-bat, I should say. Well settle it among you. There's my mite, whenever you want it. Everybody does speak well of Thews, certainly."

On this occasion the Misses Mynn called into their councils the secretary of the Grumbleton cricket club, who, being considered a good man of business, immediately suggested the appointment of a committee, to consist of the ladies and gentlemen of the parish; the committee to meet for the purpose of considering what was to be done, and how to do it.

At the first meeting, Mr. Arthur Briare and Miss Rose Mynn were made honorary secretaries and the committee was named. It consisted of eight young ladies, and as many gentlemen. After this the business was adjourned to that day week, for materials, book of minutes, and subscribers' names, which were to be inscribed on vellum. It was also agreed to meet at Mynn Villa. The proceedings closed; when the chairwoman, vacating the chair, was led to the piano, where a few songs and glees were sung, before the table was pushed aside for a carpet dance. The committee separated at a late hour, having established a precedent for committee meetings which is hereby recommended, as an antidote to their usual dulness. Say, for a "Committee of the whole House," an equal number of gentlemen and ladies, and a chairman who can play the fiddle. Never was there such a committee as this in Grumbleton for punctual attendance, and subscribers' names came in apace. It beat the rector's weekly parochial, to pieces, and being held on the same evening, furnished everybody with a reason why they could not possibly go. The curate, of course, was supposed to know nothing of the proceedings, and therefore to his mitigated pleasure, but we hope his ultimate profit, was in attendance on the rector.

The report of the committee was voluminous, and cost the honorary secretaries a constant laying of their heads together. It is among the chronicles of Grumbleton, and may, all but an extract or two, be suffered to remain there. The hand writing is Miss Rose Mynn's, and the obliterations are noted down.

April 1, 1863.—On this lovely spring morning, after breakfast, the committee and the friends (and admirers obliterated) of Mr. Thews met together in the assembly-room. All (with one one or two exceptions!) looked very happy, and Mr. Thews came with the rector and the family. Mr. Thews looked very well, and wore a white tie on the occasion. Among the company were Admiral and Mrs. Groggen, the Hon. Mrs. Briare, Mr. and Mrs. Grobey, Mr. and Mrs. Slobey Mrs. Tittlemy, &c. &c. When the parties were arranged, the following address, adopted unanimously by the ladies and gentlemen of the committee, was read by the honorary secretary Mr. Briare:

"Dear Sir,—We, the committee of parishioners of Grumbleton, beg to express our regret at the prospect of losing your services, mingled with our earnest hope that, with the blessing of Providence, you may be happy in your new sphere of duty. During the two years which you have spent among us, we can recal many traits of a pleasing kind developed in your career.

"We beg your acceptance of the accompanying salver and soup-ladle, as a slight but sincere mark of our esteem and regard, and subscribe ourselves

"Dear Sir,
"Your sincere well-wishers and
"Affectionate friends."

Here follow the signatures of the eight young ladies and six gentlemen, on behalf of all Grumbleton, with the counter-signature of the hon secretaries.

This document, with the plate, Mr. Thews received with a bow and a smile: if he did not make a long speech or shed any tears, it was because he was a muscular Christian, and couldn't do either the one or the other. Every body went away, delighted at the proceedings to a déjeûner at Mrs. Briare's. On this occasion, Admiral Groggen was persuaded to sing Lord Lovel, which he did with high good humour. At the verse of the briar and the rose twining together in a true lovers' knot, the whole company suddenly joined in the chorus—which gave considerable colour to the rumour that a knot would in due time be tied between the honorary secretaries.

Possessed of such attractions, it is impossible that clerical testimonials can ever lose their influence on the minds of grateful parishioners. In the hope, however, of reducing to a few general rules a subject not sufficiently systematised, the following will be found serviceable in a practical way:

In the case of a parish-going curate, an inkstand or salver, or both, may answer the purpose.

In the case of a man whose means are not large, gown and cassock, and bag of money; in that of a tea-table curate, tea-pot, also coffee service, to do the thing handsomely, with suitable inscription, not omitting the M.A.

An illuminated farewell address, written on vellum, unless accompanied by something substantial, has been known to occasion disappointment and cannot therefore be recommended.

In the case of a D. D., a piece of plate or a portrait is a suitable token of respect, but such are comparatively rare.

It must not be forgotten that testimonials are by no means confined to the clergy. It is now the custom to "recognise" in this wey the merits of all persons who are fairly paid for doing their duty. It is wonderful how grateful the public is becoming.

"Why?" asked a railway passenger the other day of a country town tradesman—"why did you give your station-master a testimonial?"

"Why, sir, you see," was the reply, "these men can annoy us a good deal if they like."

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Byrne, Barrack Master O., Barrack Department on duty, from Nussarabad.

Dann, Assistant Surgeon H. P., Medical Establishment, on leave, from Poona.

Green, Major E. A., Staff Corps, on leave, from Baroda.

Adey, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, 2nd Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Byrne, Barrack Master O., Barrack Department, on duty, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Poona, 7th January 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Stanley, 15th Regiment N. I., returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 13th December 1863.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG C. B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, Jan. 8th 1864.

The Lieutenant Commanding the *Coromandel*, is directed to receive on board the undermentioned Europeans engaged for service with the Telegraph expedition from the 8th instant:—

William Stewart, Thomas More, and William Bowler.

That part of Squadron Order dated January 4th, engaging John Williams for service with the Telegraph expedition is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant Williams, is directed to resume charge of the survey of Back Bay from this date subject to the confirmation of Government.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
8	Confidence	McNeily	London Sept. 10.
	Gib	Bizet	Colombo Dec 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
8	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Brigadier General, C. Lucas, Royal Artillery.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Brig *Champria Flore de Quilaman*, Nacoda, bound to Varavul and Kurrachee.

Brig *Lucmee Pursad*, Nacoda, bound to Cochin and Colombo.

Steamer *Indore*, J. A. Brown, bound to Aden and Jedda.

Ship *Admiral Lyons*, R. Thompson, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat

Ship *Arabhoy*, for Calcutta.

Ship *Preston*, for Liverpool.

Steamer *Burmah*, for Calcutta and Malabar coast.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.	
,, (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d.	nominal.
To London (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d.	nominal.
,, (Seed)	£3 10s. 0d.	nominal.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde	No offers.	
To Hull	No offers.	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	102
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	215 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	220 prem.
Bank of India	100	......	99
Broker's Banking Company	20		4 prem.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	35 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	62 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	75 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	60 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	36 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Royal Bank of India	125		9 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 28,000 per share pm
Do. B. ,,	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 23,000 p. n.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 700 p. n.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218 3 0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 Shares	130 14 6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 to 275 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 750 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600		Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000		Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	200 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
,, Loan 1835-36	92
,, Loan 1842-43	92
,, Loan 1854-55	92
New Five per Cent. Loan	102
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	108 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-France Pieces	,, 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	,, 105¼
Gold Leaf	,, 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (8th Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs. 550 to 555
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 565 to 570
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 565 to 570
New Oomravuttee	,, 610 to 615
Old Compta, (ready.)	,, 550 to 555
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,, 635 to 640
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 600 to 605
Old Veeravul	,, 530 to 535
New Khandeish	,, 580 to 585
Old Poratchee	,, 540 to 545
New Accote	,, 620 to 625
Old Mangalore	,, 545 to 550

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,360 to 1,375.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 5 12 to 5 13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,, 5 6 to 5 8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 33 to 34 / 38 to 39
Niger ,, 27 to 28

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter*.—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 011/16d. do.
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 05/16d. do.
,, On Demand ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 1½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 2s. 1 d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Scotland do. } 2s.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 2s.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts...... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months...... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do...... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do...... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
4 Do. ...... at 2s. 1¼d. ,,
3 Do. ...... at 2s. 1⅛d. ,,
2 Do. ...... at 2s. 1 d. ,,
1 Do. ...... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)...... at 2s. 0½d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857*.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 1⅛d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 1 d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
,, On demand 2s. 0½d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON;

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do...... 2s. 1d. ,,
On Demand...... 2s. 0½d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do...... ,, 2-63 ,, ,,
On Demand...... ,, 2-58 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSESY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. ...... 2s. 11/16d. do.
2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. ...... 2s. 5/16d. do.
On demand ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts...... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd December 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON......The Bank of England.
Do......The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND......The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 do. 2s. 1d. do.
On Scotland...... } On demand.. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland...... }
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe...... 2s. 0½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negotiate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondies may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay*,"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION STERLING, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each,* 37,5000 *of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.

ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.

WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) 19, Portland Place.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.)

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)

J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

NEALE PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director in India.)

Branches.

KURRACHEE......H. J. Lee, Esq., (Acting Manager.)
BOMBAY......A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates viz.:—

At 6 months' sight ...... at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 ,, ... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 ,, ... at 2s. 11/16d. ,,
2 ,, ... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
1 ,, ... at 2s. 5/16d. ,,
On Demand ...... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

3 months' notice Interest is allowed at the rate of ...... 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, ... 6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 8th January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ...... 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight...... at 2s. 1½d.
4 ,, ... 2s. 1⅛d.
3 ,, ... 2s. 1d.
2 ,, ... 2s. 0⅞d.
1 ,, ... 2s. 0¾d.
On Demand ...... 2s. 0½d.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent. and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of...... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 1d.
Do. ,, Demand...... }
Do. Scotland ,, ... } 2s. 0½d. ,,
Do. Ireland ,, ... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0½d. ,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand...... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight...... 3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ... 4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ... 5 ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુખાઇ તરેડીગ એનદ બેકીગ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills. Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts,

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qts., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee and S. N. Naushboy.

A & Co. 119 to 121 } 7 cases of White Tanjibs containing 698 pieces.
190 to 193 }
,, 129 to 144 16 cases of White Mulls containing 1584 pieces.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome Cane-bodied double seated light Phaeton with glass shutters, shafts, cushions, lamps, &c., by Holman and Co., of Long Acre.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold, and Silver Hunting, and open-faced Watches (very superior finished) in Morocco case by "John Cragg" London.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1864.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Colan & Co. to submit to auction sale at Tank Bunder on TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., precisely a large quantity of Teak Timber, Comprising Planks, Boards, Scantlings, and Squares, &c., being the Cargo of the Ocean Belle from Moulmein.

All of superior quality which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Further information can be obtained at the rooms of the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, at 1 P.M., consisting of Piece Goods, Tortoiseshell Combs, &c. and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

25 Cases Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits.

15 Cases of Cheddar Cheese.

A quantity of "Tennent's" Ale in Quarts and Pints, of excellent quality.

A quantity of English salt Pork in Casks, in good condition.

A large quantity of Cashmeres, Tweeds and Flannel, &c. [illegible] and excellent quality, at very moderate prices, also, a few [illegible].

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles, with furniture, &c., complete (quite new).

Chillingworth and Son's Crown Sherry in cases of 3 dozen each.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.

Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th January 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 9th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock P. M., at the Godown of Messrs. Alexander C. Brice, & Co., No. 70, Duncan Road, 701 Cwt. Sholapoor and Candeish Linseed, on account and risk of the first purchaser Khimjee Visram.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 9th January 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Comprising Grey and other Piece Goods, Platedware, Carriage Lamps, &c. &c.

100 copies The Nizam.
About 50 dozen Sherry.
,, 60 ,, Cherry Cordial.
,, 60 ,, Cherry Brandy.

AT 1 P.M.

A Grey Horse 5 years old, 15 hands high would make a good Shigram horse.

A Cutter, formerly known as the Yacht Stranger, Coppered and Copper-fastened, with Sails, &c., well adapted for Harbour purposes, now lying at Sewree.

A light English-built Carriage, nearly new.

1 English-Bull Terrier and 2 thorough bred rough haired Scotch Terrier, and 1 bitch in Pup by ditto.

By order of the Official Assignee on account of "Vullubjee Madhowjee."

One Palankeen shape Shigram with Horse and Harness complete.

One Buggy with horse and harness complete.

ALSO,

At 4 o'clock at Chowpatty near the late Sorabjee Ready Moneys Bungalow, about 28 Boras of Wool.

SALE OF CUTCH ANJARRY COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 9th inst, at 4 P.M., at the Depot of Panchoobhoy Tazeey and Co., at Apollo Bunder, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Shaw Panchoobhoy Tazeey & Co., and account and at the risk of the first purchaser Shaw Pursotum Heerachund:—

51 bales of Cutch Anjarry Cotton.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT UPPER COLABA.

By order of the Official Assignee In-re R. G. Boaden On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, the Household Furniture, &c., In-re R. G. Boaden the same consist of handsomely Carved Blackwood furniture such as Circular, Pier, Writing and other Tables Easy arm and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Tea Poys, Chiffoniers, Sideboard, Screens, Whatnots, Hatstand, four post Bed-stead Camp Cot, Wardrobe, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Chests of drawers, Mahogany square Pier, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Cutlery, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Dispense articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built four wheeled Dog Cart with poles, Lamps and Shafts.

1 Office Shigram, two Carriage Horses; Set of Double Harness, &c. &c.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT TARDEO.

On MONDAY, the 18th and TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Tardeo, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., of a gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Sparkling Moselle in quarts, in cases of one and three dozen each.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 18 feet.

An English built four seated brougham in good order.

A Cap Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board, Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Son, London, in good order.

A Light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

A high cast Bay Riding Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-2¾ in height. To be seen on a day's notice. Price Rs. 1,000.

A second-hand Mail Phaeton in excellent condition, complete with Lamps, Poles, etc.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

A powerful grey Riding Horse, 14-1.

Just landed per ship Canova, Gentleman's, Lady's and childs Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.

Good Sherry in quarts.

Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.

Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.

Letter Copying Books with index.

TO LET in the best part of the Fort.

Two Spacious Upper Apartment well adapted for Offices size 73 by 25 feet. Apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 8th January 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms,

800 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
600 ,, ,, Do.
200 ,, ,, Drill.
200 ,, ,, T. Cloths.
1 Case Spring Toys of various kinds.
4 Casks Smith's Hammers, 1 to 19 lbs.
1 Case Frame Saw files 4½ and 5.
2 Casks Tinware consisting painted Toilet Sets Sponging pans, round, single and double Spare boxes, Wine Strainers, Gravy ditto, Knife Trays, Coffee pots, open Sauce pans, Hotwater plates, patty [illegible].
1 Case Black Alpaca.
A few dozen Ginger Cordial and Raspberry Vinegar by Gillon.
823 Buffaloe Horns, lying in Elphinstone Bunder Godown.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On MONDAY the 11th instant Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of Bhoysett Tricumdas the first purchaser, for order of [illegible] Munjee, 15 Bales 750 Pieces Grey Longcloth or Shirtings 38¼ yards by 36 Inches.

Bombay, 9th January 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain	Abernethey.
Coffee	Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

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